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TWO PAGES

Madrid Aids Flight of Foreigners; Cradle of Republic Revolt Center

Spain's Re-formation Had
Its Beginning in
Basque State

Autonomy Old Goal

Slow Transformation of
Spanish Temperament
Long Under Way

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

SAN SEBASTIAN—Today Spain is in the throes of a new beginning. Revolution, renaissance, reformation—these are the outward signs that Spain is today beginning to feel in their full force the social upheaval, mental awakening and spiritual searching which most of Europe and America have been experiencing for generations or even centuries.

Conspicuous among reactionary forces represented by the present rebellion are the Basque elements of the northwest. It is therefore timely to consider these people—the first people of Spain, the aboriginal Spaniards—whose territory, beneath the shadow of the Pyrenees, constitutes the northern shaft of the insurgent advance in today's civil war.

Curiously the small peasants which now support the rebellion have the distinction of being the initiators of the Spanish Republic. For here in San Sebastian was signed in 1930 the famous "pact" or republican manifesto which precipitated the fall of the monarchy. While near by is a little Basque town where the Republic was proclaimed a whole day before it was established in either Barcelona or Madrid.

Spain's Magna Charta

The "Pact of San Sebastian" was, essentially, the Declaration of Independence of the Republic, whose existence is now threatened. It was drawn up and signed by representatives of the three basic currents whose confluence swept away the already expiring dynasty and dictatorship.

The signers were, many of them, arrested and tried for treason. And when the municipal elections in April, 1931, marked the triumph of their cause, they left the prisons for the presidency and other high offices of the new Republic. The principles contained in the pact were for the most part embodied later into the new Spanish constitution.

Briefly, the three social currents whose leaders met in San Sebastian were, as has already been indicated, the liberal intellectual and professional class formed by Spain's new educational Renaissance including in particular the Freemasons; the working masses organized by the Socialism of the industrial revolution; and separatism, or the revival of an autonomous sentiment in certain of the regions that constitute Spain.

Three Trends

The bases of the future Constitution which they agreed upon can be summarized essentially into three fundamental tendencies, each corresponding to one of these social trends:

1. Liberty—religious freedom, intellectual independence, democratic government.

2. Social progress—labor legislation designed to improve the economic lot of the worker and an agrarian reform to redistribute land and better the miserable lot of the peasants.

3. A generous measure of self-government for the regions of Spain which, like Catalonia and the Basque provinces, felt themselves to be separate nations.

All these were embodied in the Spanish Constitution, and a valiant—perhaps also an injudiciously moderate—effort was made to put them into practice. Traditional and conservative Spain, a demoralized minority during the first two years of the Republic, rallied all its forces to resist the application of these measures.

Resultant Division

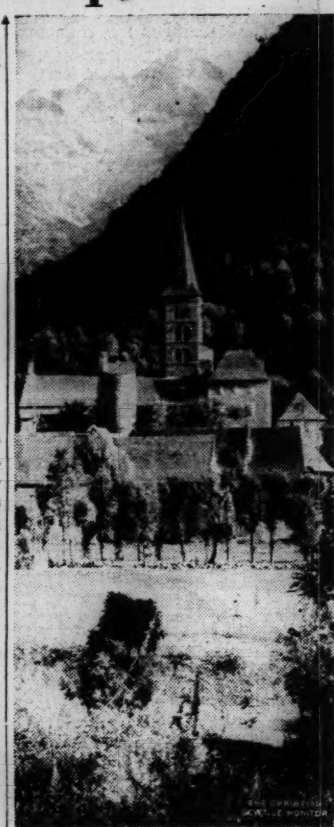
The church, the monarchists, the nobility, the big landowners, the army, industry—and above all the women who had been given the vote for the first time—united with the conservative Republicans under Alejandro Lerroux in an electoral alliance that gave them a majority in Cortes. The balance of political power swung over from the Socialists to the Roman Catholic party, headed by José Maria Gil Robles. Rightist leader who left Spain recently and is now reported in France. Convinced that the essence of the Revolution and the bases of the Constitution were in danger of destruction by these "forces of reaction," the liberal leaders disavowed the Government, the workers called a revolutionary general strike, and Catalonia revolted. The Basques—as usual—had already begun their revolt first. Aroused by the attempt of the central government at Madrid to take away their age-old right to handle

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Revolt Center
Peaceful Basque Mountain Country
One of Rebel Strongholds

U.S. Neutrality Faces Problem On Spanish Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—A brand new problem of American neutrality is raised in hypothetical form by the Spanish civil war, in the matter of the export of war materials and supplies. The matter has already deeply agitated France, which is the country most immediately concerned since the rival Conservative and Liberal elements of Paris see some of their own problems reflected in the Spanish crisis. The French Liberal Government is represented as willing to export arms to the hard-pressed Spanish Government, but the Conservatives violently oppose the move.

Situation Gets Study

The issue has not yet been raised in the United States, and the State Department believes that it will not come up, but at the same time is studying the situation in the light of the new neutrality law, and the arms boycott imposed in the Italian-Ethiopian clash. No formal opinion has been offered as to the status of the new neutrality legislation in the light of a civil war, but off the

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Britain Ends Security Pacts With Mediterranean Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 27—Three announcements stood out like light-houses in the illuminating and upon the whole successful defense of the British Government's foreign policy as made by Anthony Eden in a crowded and intensely attentive House of Commons here today.

These were the announcements of the British Government's decisions: First, to call off the security guarantees given to Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey in connection with Italy-Ethiopian sanctions; secondly, to adopt a middle course on the question of revision of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and, thirdly, to support the calling of a League of Nations conference to discuss the question of giving the "have-not" nations freer access to the raw materials of mandated territories and colonies.

Italian Declarations

Regarding the calling off of the Mediterranean security guarantees, Mr. Eden emphasized that the period of uncertainty subsequent to the ending of sanctions for which these assurances were intended, had been terminated by the declarations made by the Italian Government of its friendly intentions to each of the powers concerned. He also revealed that Britain in taking the lead in withdrawing sanctions against Italy had only fallen into line with the views expressed very much earlier by the Foreign Ministers of Poland and Russia, who had both expressed their unequivocal opinions that this course had become the only one that was practicable.

Middle Course on League

In indicating the British decision to adopt the middle course in the matter of revising the Covenant of the League of Nations, Mr. Eden dwelt upon the greatness of difference in opinion prevailing alike at Geneva and in Britain between those at the one extreme who would abolish all coercive provisions against an aggressor and those at the other extreme who would extend indefinitely the obligation to give military assistance to all victims of aggression. Interrupted by Mr. David Lloyd George, Mr. Eden declined to go further than this statement, declar-

Popular Front Gaining
New Victories in
Batting Rebels

Battle for Toledo

Spain's London Ambassador
Resigns His Post
Due to Revolt

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, July 27—As the days go by without decisive action, members of the Spanish Popular Front who have come into Hendaye grow more convinced of their ultimate victory.

News of the fall of Albacete and reopening of road and train services to Valencia have relieved Leftists' anxiety for the safety of Madrid.

Spaniards coming from Irun believe the fall of Saragossa is imminent. Six thousand Catalan troops are approaching it from one side and troops from Madrid from the other. Stories of the cutting off of the water supply are discredited by all except the Fascists.

San Sebastian Quiet

The loyal barracks at San Sebastian are said to be still holding out, though soldiers have deserted, leaving about 100 officers to maintain resistance. With this exception, San Sebastian is reported quiet. The number of fatalities there is understood to be nothing like as high as had been stated.

The Popular Front has also re-established order throughout Guipuzcoa province. One of the "battles" reported in this region is finally reduced to a single hand bomb dropped from a civil airplane which killed a carabiniere. The Spanish Government has protested to the French as the plane took off in this country and the school's director, which declared that Professor Lusyn's praise had merely aroused his indignation.

Navarre Is Orderly

The Carlists claim that from the border to Burgos all of Navarre is peaceful and orderly, and entirely under their control. Rioja is also in the hands of the rebels. Carlists have the reputation of being stubborn and religious fanatics, and so a long struggle is expected with so much territory in their hands. Both sides say that they are determined to fight to a finish, without mercy or compromise.

Foreign refugees speak very highly of their treatment at the hands of government supporters. Generally speaking they seem endeavoring to return to normalcy and trying to reduce the hardships for the population as far as possible.

Many women in the Basque provinces are learning the use of rifles

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Record Not Ribbon for Liner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27 (P)—Great Britain's Queen Mary docked today after making the fastest crossing ever recorded for a steamship between Europe and New York—but her commander did not claim the blue ribbon without a struggle.

After capturing the transatlantic record in the summer of 1935 from the Italian liner Rex, the Normandie underwent an overhauling during the winter as her owners anticipated the entry of the Queen Mary into the North Atlantic service.

Britain lost the record seven years ago when the German liner Bremen established a record of four days, 17 hours and 42 minutes from Cherbourg to Ambrose.

Until 1929 Britannia ruled the waves" with the Cunard's Mauretania, maritime ancestor of the Queen Mary, which first captured the record in 1910 with a crossing of four days, 10 hours and 41 minutes. The Mauretania was sold for junk last year and broken up in the north of Britain.

Records of 125 years since the introduction of the steamship to the North Atlantic show that the speediest ships have flown the British flag most of that time.

and under bright skies. On her maiden trip in May fog slowed down her time.

French Line officials, who say the Normandie has a slight superiority over the Queen Mary in tonnage and length, have indicated the Normandie would not surrender the blue ribbon without a struggle.

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Scholars Find Life Insecure Under Kremlin

Recent Instances Reveal
Drive on Independent
Thinking

Praise Causes Fall

Insecurity of persons of culture in Soviet Russia as evidenced in the recent public criticism at Moscow of Prof. Boris Gerashimovich, astrophysicist, for being too "serious" toward foreign natural scientists who went there to view the recent eclipse is further instanced in the following article.

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The perpetual insecurity of Soviet citizens whose names are closely associated with the old regime has been revealed once more by the sudden fall from grace of Prof. N. Lusyn, one of the four mathematicians who are members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

A chance visit to a middle school apparently ended Professor Lusyn's career under the Soviets.

After visiting the school, Professor Lusyn wrote a brief article for the Government newspaper Izvestia, recording his favorable impressions. He had been told, he said, that the teaching of mathematics in middle schools was inadequate, but when he visited School No. 16 in Moscow, and himself examined the class in trigonometry, he discovered among all its pupils an exceptional capacity for independent and logical thinking. He particularly praised the work of the school's Communist director, G. E. Shulyapin.

Biting Reply

The casual reader of this article could not have anticipated that it might cause trouble for the eminent mathematician. But five days later the Communist organ Pravda published a biting reply from the school's director, which declared that Professor Lusyn's praise had merely aroused his indignation.

"We do not want insincere praise," he wrote. "We want criticism and assistance. Actually, didn't this academical seek to damage our school by concealing his real thoughts? . . . He apparently considers it necessary to make himself out super-patriot, but his patriotism lacks conviction because of its patent insincerity. His article has not accomplished its apparent aim—to disorganize our teaching staff."

This was the signal for one of those "man-hunters" characteristic of dictatorships. The next day Pravda, whose influence as the dictator's mouthpiece is inconceivable in democratic countries, published a lengthy editorial entitled, "Enemies in Soviet Masks."

Too Much Laudation

The editorial ran: "Studying this man's activities during recent years, we find a series of laudatory speeches, one link in a long chain of activities indicating the work of a masked enemy. He praised A. K. Uspensky's textbook on higher mathematics, but other sources detected in this work a number of crude errors. He gave undeserved praise to the works of other mathematicians. Possibly these were the unintentional mistakes of a sincere scholar? No. In private conversations, Lusyn jested about his own comments."

In the course of years, said Pravda, Professor Lusyn had recommended a number of unfit persons for the Academy of Sciences. He published a large number of treatises, privately admitting that they were "pot-boilers." His best work, said Pravda, was a book on the history of mathematics in France, Poland and even Rumania. He took credit for the work of some of his pupils.

"Bolsheviks Know Snakes"

"Professor Lusyn thinks he has deceived Soviet citizens by posing as a Soviet scholar," continued the editorial. "But he forgot that Bolsheviks know snakes."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Bar Group Proposes Curb Upon Lawmaking Powers Of Administrative Bureaus

Committee Finds 'Little Congresses' in Washington
Not Only Make Rules but Sit as Judicial
Power to Enforce Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—The problem of "administrative law" has about reached the point where something must be done about it, observers believe.

If government officials have their way, however, they are not likely to accept the solution just proposed by a committee of the American Bar Association after three years' study, to set up a new federal administrative court to pass on the acts of the administrative agencies, whose decisions would in turn be passed upon by other established courts. Too cumbersome, say federal officials.

But of the pressing necessity of a solution for the problem—which the public little understands—government officials fully agree.

Little Congresses

The fact is that there are scores of executive agencies in Washington today which are practically little "congresses"—they may promulgate rules which have all the effect of laws, and in some instances they can impose penalties for the violation of them. What makes the matter serious is the ramification of these quasi-law-making bodies, their duplicating authority; the fact that many of their "statutes" are not recorded in a formal body of opinions, and finally the conflicting nature of their "legislation."

Though the committee finds the matter particularly serious under the New Deal, and especially objects to the transference of legislative power incorporated under NRA and AAA acts, the situation which is now formally tackled in one of the first comprehensive surveys on the subject, antedates the New Deal. In fact, say the authorities, it has been going on for a century or more. The whole subject, and the committee's report,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

U.S. Experts See Swedish Co-ops Routing Trusts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, July 27 (P)—President Roosevelt's Commission to Study European Co-operatives has virtually completed its study of Sweden's vast system of retail stores, factories and modern housing projects.

During its two-weeks stay the commission studied in detail plans of the Swedish movement with its \$100,000,000 annual retail business, lower prices and dividend payments to members.

Members of the commission are Jacob Aron, Assistant Works Progress Administrator at Washington; Leland Olds, secretary of the New York State Power Association, and Charles E. Stuart, New York engineer.

Modern Methods

Guided by sponsors of the Swedish system, the visitors were shown stores with modern showcases, gleaming floors and spacious windows.

Here, they were informed, the Swedish co-operative members may purchase food and merchandise at low prices and share in accruing profits—to which they are entitled in return for the small sum he invested with others to make possible the store. Non-members may shop at the store but do not share in the profits.

A third of the 6,200,000 population—568,000 families, are listed as members of the 414 stores. More than 2,000,000 Swedish citizens buy their goods from the co-ops, the organizers estimated.

Many Workers Members

Industrial workers comprise the greatest number, 2.7 per cent of the total membership. But, it was claimed, farmers and even a small share of the professional classes are taking advantage of the stores.

Monopoly and trusts, the co-operative leaders told their visitors, are fast being routed.

To prove it, they pointed out the ultra-modern light bulb factory, equipped even to dining room and kitchen for employees.

Manufacturing bulbs at low cost the co-op joined with Norway, Denmark and Finland groups to market the product. The result, they claimed, was the break-up of an international corner on light bulbs.

Manufacturing activities now yield a \$45,000,000 income to the Swedish societies.

Elaborate Facilities

Carrying further the idea of mutual investment for a common aim, the movement embraces modern apartment projects with supervised day nurseries for the children, the newest laundry and kitchen aids, and beautifully landscaped gardens.

Furniture shops, the American visitors were told, provide furnishings for the apartments from the "tenants' furniture shop."

Significant in development of the societies—started in the early years of the century as an improved model of the British co-operative system—the Swedish leaders contended that powerful industrialists and private merchandising interests are now turning to their support.

Opposition still exists, they said, but comes chiefly from small private traders.

Stands for Order



Rowland C. Sheldon
General Secretary, Big Brother and
Sister Movement and Anti-Crime
Worker

Crime Prevention Institute Fills Its Executive Roster

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—Appointment of Frederic M. Thrasher, associate professor of education at New York University, as secretary of the National Crime Prevention Institute was announced by Rowland C. Sheldon, executive director, today.

George W. Kirchwey, formerly professor of law at Columbia University and one-time warden of Sing Sing Prison, is treasurer of the new organization, and Harvey W. Zorbaugh, associate professor of education at New York University, is chairman of the executive committee.

The vice-presidents are: Dr. Vernon C. Branham, superintendent of the Institution for Defective Delinquents, Woodbourne, N. Y.; Judge Jeanette G. Brill, of the New York City Magistrates Court; Judge Cornelius F. Collins, of the City Court of Special Sessions; and Austin H. McCormick, city commissioner of correction.

News of the acceptance of the institute's presidency by Dr. Sheldon Glueck, professor of criminology at Harvard law school, was made last week.

The group's purpose is "to begin work against crime among the youngest children by inculcating in them the principles of law-abiding citizenship."

Mr. Sheldon, general secretary of the Big Brother and Big Sister movement in New York, was one of the moving forces behind the formation of the crime-prevention institute.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, July 27

Palestine—Hundredth Day of Protest

Violent Arab protest against more Jews in Palestine entered its hundredth day with the Associated Press reporting tension still undiminished.

Conciliation efforts continue. A conference took place yesterday between the Arab strike committee and the Emir Abdullah of Amman. But there is no evidence of conciliation in the streets where British regulars are on guard.

Arab strikers continue to attack trains, motor convoys, individual Jews. British soldiers, fighting back, are reported to have wiped out an Arab ambush of 12 men waiting to attack a bus convoy. Jews, fearing a mass attack, refrained from feasts and a pilgrimage to the walling wall, which ordinarily would have taken place today.

The so-called Arab strike or armed protest resulted from the energy and success with which Jewish immigrants have been modernizing and industrializing Palestine during the past decade. Arabs felt themselves being pushed inevitably out of the country which has been theirs for more than 1000 years.

They are willing to live peacefully with Jews already in Palestine, provided no more are permitted to enter.

Lindbergh—Visits Hohenzollern Prince

Friedrich Wilhelm Hohenzollern, once Crown Prince of the German Empire, is the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Augustus Lindbergh of the U. S. A. The former Crown Prince receives at Cecelienhof, one of the many former royal residences located in the environs of Potsdam, where he has been permitted to live by the friendly National Socialist regime.

The former Crown Prince and the popular hero of the United States are reported to have had a most agreeable discussion of aviation, past, present and future.

Otto von Hapsburg, archduke and pretender to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, has no fine palace in which to play the guest host. Until recently it is claimed he was too poor to eat meat and that his sisters had holes in their stockings and run-over shoes.

Austria remedied his plight to some extent by restoring to him title to six apartment houses and shares valued at about \$380,000, according to dispatches by the Associated Press. Many Austrian cities and towns have restored Otto's lost citizenship. Other restitution has been made—all steps paving the way to a possible restoration.

Spanish Revolt—Powers Maneuver

Spain's revolution plunged on into the second week with government forces apparently gaining, but the outcome still uncertain.

On the sidelines Russia, France, Germany, Italy and England maneuvered with each other over the question of arming and supplying the opposing sides. France apparently willing to forgo aid to the Left-wing Government forces if Germany and Italy would refrain from helping their Fascist friends.

Meanwhile the evacuation of American and British citizens from Madrid got under way following word that the railroad from Madrid to Alicante had been reopened. The U. S. S. Quincy, new 10,000-ton cruiser, was on its way to a rendezvous with the fugitives.

Military operations revealed a more aggressive attitude by government forces. A rebel effort to retake San Sebastian was reported a complete failure. The rebel drive toward the passes of the Guadarrama Mountains remained at a standstill. Loyal forces carried the attack to rebels in Toledo and Alcazar, both of which the Government reported captured.

Strikes—Barbed Wire and Milkmen Hold Out

Trouble broke out again at the Northwestern Barbed Wire Company plant at Sterling, Ill., where the first strike in connection with the

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Trade Near 1929 Level; U.S. to Tag All Labor

Workers' Census Is for
Deciding Pension
Eligibility

People See Peace
And Recovery Due

Remarkable Business Up-
turn Found by Commerce
Chamber in Current Year

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—Following yesterday's United States Chamber of Commerce report showing almost unqualified optimism over the peace and prospect of business recovery, a concrete step was actually taken today to make the first American workers' census in history.

The census will be taken by the Social Security Board and is designed to provide the Government with complete data on each of 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 employees eligible for pension listing.

Though immediately connected with the new social security program, it is assumed that the indirect effect of the survey will be to give a more concrete picture than previously offered of the course of recovery, the number of workers needing relief, and the rising tide of business activity.

In its statement yesterday, the chamber declared that—barring unforeseen developments—"the course of 1936 may show this as the best year in physical volume of business since 1929."

Not Till After Election

Officials say the survey will be held up until after the November election and emphasize that there is no political significance in the action. They propose a concerted drive to gather the information, utilizing industrial committees and radio broadcasts. The data must be available by Jan. 1.

The Chamber of Commerce has also been investigating the possibility of carrying through its own workers' survey, a survey of employment. According to its summary of business conditions, the index of employment in manufacturing establishments has been mounting steadily. This is true also of other major indices, among them that on goods production, passenger traffic, retail trade, car loadings, construction, foreign trade, loans for capital purposes and electric consumption.

Foreign Trade Better

"Foreign trade," the report says, "also has been growing and making its additions to the volume of business transacted within the country. In the first six months of the year the value of domestic merchandise exported, at \$1,134,000,000, was 13 per cent more than for the first half of 1935 and 72 per cent over the value in the first half of 1933."

"The value of exports in the month of June, 1936, at \$180,000,000 was 8 per cent over the value for June, 1935, and 53 per cent over the value for June, 1933."

"Imports of goods for use in the United States have been rising at an even more rapid rate. At \$1,151,000,000 in the first half of 1936, they were 17 per cent higher than in June, 1935, and 95 per cent higher than in June, 1933."

"The value of electric machinery and apparatus, at \$43,000,000, was higher by 18 per cent, and the number of electrical refrigerators, at 87,000, was up by 49 per cent."

Stronger Foreign Demand

"These and the other items of increased exports are apparently due to a strengthening demand generally in foreign countries."

"The country is now using between 15 and 20 per cent more electric energy than in the middle of 1929."

"How people spend their money affords pretty good evidence of general conditions. Exact figures are hard to find, but there are a few available in connection with the excise taxes of the Federal Government."

"The taxes paid on mechanical refrigerators showed a 50 per cent increase in dollar volume of those sales."

"The Federal Government's receipts from its gasoline tax in June were about 17 per cent higher than in June of last year, and its receipts from taxes on automobile tires were higher by even a larger percentage."

City Manager Plan

In Wheeling, W. Va.,
Puts City Out of 'Red'

WHEELING, W. Va., July 27 (P)—This industrial community in northern West Virginia is out of the "red," the first time in 13 years, and City Manager Harry Humphrey gives all the credit to "common sense government." The voters adopted the City Manager form of municipal administration a year ago.

The City Accountant's first annual report shows a surplus of \$79,220 compared with a deficit of \$106,260 left over by a former administration,

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BOSTON AND MAINE

Genevan Fetes Celebrate Reformation's 400th Year; Solemn Pledge of Fidelity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA—The four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation at Geneva has been celebrated, with solemn services, mass meetings, beflagged processions and jubiliations. In 1536 the city acquired its plenitude of political sovereignty. The people succeeded to their Prince-Bishop. In a General Council fidelity to the Reformation was pledged.

It was pledged in a manner which shows how necessary are symbols in the life of crowds moved by a common purpose. One would imagine sometimes that the Fascist and the Nazi salute of the upraised hand are innovations. The Popular Front, which has come to Spain, France and other countries, raises a clenched fist. The Genevaise 400 years ago had a more reverent salute. They pointed three fingers of the right hand to the sky.

A Page of History

Switzerland, after a period of power in the Fifteenth Century, found itself in the Sixteenth Century split asunder. The religious reform in Geneva may be said to date from 1535, but it was in the following year that Guillaume Farel came under the banners of Bern to demand that the constitutional questions be submitted to a plebiscite. The Genevaise had joined the confederated troops against the Ducal troops, and had driven them beyond the mountains. The resolution of the General Council preserved in the archives registers the desire of the Genevaise to "live according to the Evangel and the Word of God. They likewise affirmed they would 'live in unity and in obedience to justice.'"

There was perhaps some design to impose the rule of Bern, but the upshot was that Geneva was emancipated and rendered independent—which has always been the preliminary condition of a true federation.

General Education
It should be noted that 400 years ago the people passed a decree by which they should send their children to school, and that education was free for those who could not afford to pay.

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Impressive Fetes
These historical memories, which are unique in their kind, were evoked in the program of fetes which was carried out in the old Calvinistic center. From many countries came delegates, and Protestantism as it is practiced in every fashion in every part of the world was represented.

The Protestant Cathedral of St. Peter, standing above the city, was illuminated at night, in the floodlight its towers blazed against the sky, appearing to be higher than the mountains in the background. At the services, thronged as they have never been thronged before, doctors of theology in their robes marched in procession. The councilors of Geneva attended in a body.

On one of the fete days, many thousands of people joined in a "popular repast" in the immense "Palais des Expositions." It was a remarkable spectacle to see such a huge throng coming together to "break bread" in a common pride and faith.

Then there were ceremonies in different parts of the city, and particularly by the Wall of the Reformation. There were representations of an admirable piece with music, entitled "La Source de Vie" in the "Salle de la Reformation." There were processions through the streets. There were bonfires.

In short for several days the whole of Geneva was given over to the remembrance of the remarkable events of 400 years ago which have helped to make it what it is today.

U. S. Neutrality Faces Problems in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

record department officials believe that American arms manufacturers could export munitions to the Spanish Government, if desired, and probably also to the rebels, irrespective of the neutrality legislation.

The legislation, it is believed, would apply only to the conflict between two rival nations. Under such circumstances the State Department is authorized, in its discretion, to clamp down a boycott. Legislation passed in 1922 under a joint resolution, put a ban on the supply of American munitions to an internal conflict in a Latin-American country. But this would not apply to a European conflagration.

Getting Americans Out

The department was still primarily engrossed today in the evacuation of some 160 beleaguered Americans in Madrid. Eric C. Wendelin, in charge of the American Embassy, informed the State Department today that a train left Madrid last night for Valencia. If the train cuts its way through, he said, it might be wise to evacuate Americans from Madrid by this means. Mr. Wendelin said that the highways from Madrid to Valencia are also open, giving a secondary means of evacuation.

The information has significance in appraising the strategic situation in Spain, it is believed here, by indicating that the Spanish capital has not been completely invested by the rebels, as they are attempting. With roads open it would be difficult to starve the capital into submission without further military gains.

The State Department has called upon the Spanish Government to provide the safe conduct of out of the republic for American nationals. Mr. Wendelin is seeking troop-guarded trains to take refugees to Valencia on the Mediterranean coast, 175 miles distant, where they could be taken off by U. S. S. Quincey.

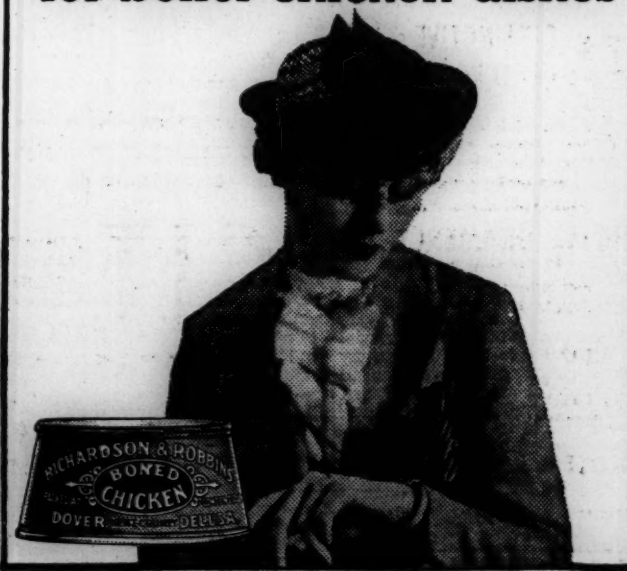
Toledo Surrenders?
Meanwhile the Spanish Government, according to reports here, claimed impressive successes today. It announced that Toledo, held by the rebels since the start of civil

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Quit Your Skidding

The Great Automotive Game

Friction is both a friend and an enemy to the automotive sportsman. Without friction between moving parts, engines would run indefinitely without oil. Yet it is friction that keeps the wheels on the ground, making starts and stops possible. Road builders use rough concrete to develop friction in contact with the tires. Heavy tire treads are designed to increase road friction. But ice, water, wet leaves and snow largely defeat the efforts to develop tire and road traction. These are conditions under which Professor Physics introduces Mr. Skid, who says that friction on ice is only one tenth to one twentieth of that developed on dry concrete.

Granting that skids are caused by momentum overcoming friction, the antidote is to drive as gingerly as you would walk on slippery surfaces. Feel your way, practicing with brake pressure to see how slippery the road is before stepping on the gas. It's a good thing to remember that when some of the wheels, they are less likely to skid. Knowing this, professional drivers pull themselves out of many skids without the passengers knowing a side-slip has started.

The driver with a feel of his car knows the moment the rear end loses traction. Instinctively, he gives the gas more pressure to set the rear wheels moving faster.

Thus pulling the wheels back into line again. This system works if the driver moves quickly enough to keep the rear-end from getting too far into the pivot which it has started to make around the front end. When the rear begins to pivot, the first instinct is to jam on the brakes and swing the front wheels away from the direction in which the car is skidding. Both actions increase the force of the pivot. The best plan is to leave the clutch engaged to keep the rear wheels moving and turn the front wheels into the skid. This breaks the pivoting motion of the rear-end and straightens out the car. Then, by gradual brake pressure, the car can be stopped. Calm, cool judgment is needed to turn the wheels toward an object into which the car seems to be skidding. Yet coolness is natural to the driver who knows his game.

Starting on slippery surfaces also calls for tact. Remember—it's friction you need to get the wheels rolling. So, you do something that is not ordinarily advisable. You start in second or high gear. On slippery surfaces this is not harmful to the engine, since there is little tugging against the road. High gear starts the wheels (engage the clutch carefully) while maintaining the slight friction that always exists between tires and road.

In stopping on ice and snow, try this rule—begin to stop far enough away to approach your destination with light, intermittent taps on the brake pedal. The clutch should not be disengaged until it is necessary

sary to avoid stalling. The alert automotive sportsman will use the dry patches of road to brake hard, sparing the brakes on the wet, shiny spots.

Friction is particularly hard to get in a snow rut. Automotive sportsmen do not make the mistake of thinking that friction can be obtained by wild wheel spinning. This only digs the wheels in deeper, polishing the snow into a high gloss finish. Rocking the wheels is the climbing-out secret—if you have forgotten the chains. Frictional force of spinning wheels is only one half that of wheels moving at a normal pace. Slow-moving wheels resemble the tortoise—they don't get there fast, but they get there often under the most trying conditions.

To rock the wheels, shift into first. Move up the forward slope of the hole as far as you can without spinning the wheels, then shift quickly into reverse, going with the car on the backward drop. Repeat the forward and reverse motion rapidly, until the rock pulls the wheels out (or the hole is lengthened to give the wheels traction). In extreme cases, deflation of rear tires about one half will help. These rules apply to sand and mud as well as snow.

Where it is unavoidable to ride on street-car tracks, the wise driver straddles the inside rail with the wheels.

his radiator cap directly over the ribbon of steel. This leaves equal distances on either side of the car for a sharp turn left or right. Tire makers say that partly deflated tires give much more traction for winter driving than inflated tires. But don't make the mistake of thinking the tire carries the load. The air in the tire lifts the car. If there is more air in one tire than another, the load is unbalanced and more liable to skid.

Tires should be shifted frequently. Include the spare in the circuit—it deteriorates rapidly if unused. A good practice is to move all tires clockwise every 5000 miles. Knee action makes this policy worth while, since front tires now get a unique form of punishment.

Manufacturers say it's time to discard the fallacy that a rear tire blowout is less hazardous than a forward blowout. They now insist there is no choice. Tire traction can be maintained at a maximum if the driver:

- (1) Maintains rated air pressure.
- (2) Checks newly mounted tires frequently.
- (3) Shifts tires regularly.
- (4) Slows down on corners.
- (5) Brakes gradually.
- (6) Keeps wheels aligned.
- (7) Drives slowly on hot roads.
- (8) Starts up easily.
- (9) Does not spin the wheels.
- (10) Keeps away from curbs.

[Tenth of 12 Articles]

war, had surrendered, as had Alcazar, southeast of Toledo. Rebels were on the defensive, it was asserted.

New England Girls With Mrs. Owen Safe, Washington Informed

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Bound to the rescue of more than a hundred Americans and other foreigners from Madrid, the American Cruiser Quincey steamed today toward the seaport of Alicante, where the refugees were reported taken by train.

The cruiser proceeded immediately to the port on the southwest coast of war-torn Spain after touching briefly at Malaga.

While the U. S. Navy Department was advised of this rescue effort, the State Department received a message which strengthened hope for the safety of a group of New England college girls touring Spain.

Consul John D. Johnson at Madrid advised the department that he had indirect information that the American students at La Granja are safe. These were believed to include the group headed by Mrs. Monica Owen of Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Owen and the college girls had not been heard from since a few days before the revolution began. On Saturday the husband of Mrs. Owen—Robert D. Owen of Boston—was so

concerned over the situation he said he was sailing for France to try to find her.

News dispatches today said Americans who had been sheltered in the embassy at Madrid were being evacuated to Alicante by train.

Although the State Department had no details of this, Eric C. Wendelin, third secretary of the Embassy, reported that the highways and railroad from Madrid to Valencia, near Alicante, were open. An increasingly alarming situation in Vigo, Spain, prompted American Consul William W. Corcoran today to advise the State Department that he was evacuating 23 Americans and Cubans on a British cruiser.

Assessing that apprehension in Vigo was increasing hourly "as the military and right elements are apparently becoming less hopeful and increasingly nervous," Mr. Corcoran said that if the military authorities should fail, mob rule and anarchy would follow.

He added that the military had called out all conscript classes from 1926 to the present.

Mr. Corcoran, whose home is in Massachusetts, said that his wife and the wife of Vice-Consul Warren C. Stewart, whose home is at Baltimore, would remain in Vigo for the present and that the consulate would continue to function.

Clipper Off to Buenos Aires

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 27 (AP)—The Pan American Airways Trinidad Clipper, carrying seven guest passengers on a flight inaugurating new South American schedules, left for Buenos Aires early today.

The plane, which took off from Miami, Fla., July 19, is expected to reach Buenos Aires tomorrow afternoon and remain for several days before proceeding to Santiago, Chile, and returning along the West Coast to Jamaica, Havana and Miami.

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British Ruler Dedicates Memorial at Vimy Ridge

VIMY, France, July 27 (AP)—King Edward VIII, standing bareheaded before a silent throng of pilgrims, unveiled a gleaming World War memorial at Vimy Ridge yesterday as a symbol of British-Canadian-French friendship and peace.

Extreme precautions were taken to protect the King, who less than two weeks ago rode into range of the loaded pistol of a discontented Briton.

Troops were lined up around the station when his train arrived, and no photographs were permitted. But as soon as he reached the monument, the King escaped his bodyguard and mingled among the pilgrims.

Mingled With Crowd

The anxious escort almost broke into a run trying to keep up with the monarch as he spoke and shook hands among the crowds, gathered to honor 64,000 Canadian World War dead.

"In dedicating this monument to our comrades who fell during the World War," he said, "we invoke the splendor of their sacrifice and the consecration of our affection for them, rather than the gunfire which battered this hill 20 years ago."

King Edward reached Vimy by train from Calais, to which he had crossed on the royal yacht Enchantress.

He was greeted by President Albert Lebrun of France and by nine cabinet members. With him were Alfred Duff Cooper, the British War Minister, and Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for the Dominions.

President Lebrun, in welcoming the King, expressed hope the "fellowship which the British and French de-

monocracies are unceasingly working to develop will bring still closer together in beneficent peace our peoples, worried in the face of future uncertainties."

Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada, speaking by transatlantic telephone from Ottawa, appealed to Europe for peace, "as the only memorial worthy of the valor and sacrifice of those who gave their lives in the great war."

An absolute silence prevailed over a throng of more than 100,000 persons, assembled in the fields about the Ridge, as the sovereign unveiled the memorial on the site captured by the Canadian Forces, April 12, 1917, in the Battle of Arras.

As the King pulled the control cord, there emerged from the Canadian colors a madonna-like figure in white stone, with bowed head. Behind the feminine figure representing Canada rose two pylons, 138 feet high, dedicated to the Canadian and French armies.

At the top of the monument appeared statues of Peace, Justice, Truth and Knowledge, and between the pylons a figure of Sacrifice. At the base of the memorial ran a massive wall of defense, 237 feet long, on which were graven the names of 11,500 missing Canadian soldiers. Walter S. Allward, Toronto architect, who designed the monument, supervised the arrangements for the unveiling.

Nearly 10,000 of the spectators who stood respectfully at attention during the dedication were Canadian veterans who returned to this northern sector where their forces fought in the World War. About 6000 of them crossed from Canada in five chartered liners, others came from Great Britain and the continent.

King Edward made his first trip out of Britain since becoming King to conduct the ceremony. Although he visited Canada and accompanied the Canadian forces in France for a time when he was Prince of Wales, the ceremony marked the first time he had set foot on Canadian soil as sovereign. The Vimy battlefield—240 acres surrounding the monument—was presented to Canada by France.

The Government also invited the visiting Canadian veterans to be its guests on a six-day tour of the battlefields and other historic centers of France.

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—King Edward has canceled his plans for a holiday at Cannes, on the French Riviera, it was announced at Buckingham Palace today. His decision, it was understood, was due to the troubles in Spain.

The King returned by plane from France after dedicating the Vimy Ridge monument, landing at Hendon airfield at 8:40 last night.

The Royal yacht Victoria Albert is in commission, ready for a cruise, and the King may decide on this alternative for his holiday.

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Coughlin Denies Debt Talk Plans Tour to Aid Lemke

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin said today he had not urged farmers to repudiate their debts in the event Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate, were defeated for the presidency, as he was quoted. He had asserted, he said, that unless something were done to aid them they would be "forced" to repudiate.

He repeated "as he recalled it," the quotation which he said was incorrectly reported in accounts of his speech yesterday at Hankinson, N. D.

"I told them," he said, "that 'if something will not be done forthwith to aid the farmer, he will be forced to repudiate his debts and those who engendered the debts.'"

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin said he would stump the country for Mr. Lemke from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Louisiana.

The priest said he had not outlined his itinerary nor fixed the time he would spend on tour, but that he already had permission from his bishop for the program.

Karpis Gets Life Term; Peifer Awaits Sentence

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27 (AP)—Alvin Karpis and Charles Fitzgerald, participants in the \$100,000 William Hamm Jr. kidnapping, today were sentenced to life terms by Federal Judge M. M. Joyce. Both had pleaded guilty earlier. Before sentence was imposed, Karpis, asked by the court whether he had anything to say, declared:

"Jack Peifer is absolutely not guilty because I know the circumstances. He had nothing to do with the kidnapping."

Peifer, a St. Paul night club operator, charged as "Fingerman" in the case, was convicted of a part in the abduction plot by a federal court jury Saturday.

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Compact Defense Canada's Aim In Militia Revision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA—The Canadian Militia is in process of reorganization and modernization. A score of units are being amalgamated, others are being modernized, and some obsolete forces are being disbanded.

The cavalry units are being amalgamated and modernized. The 12th Manitoba Dragoons and the Border Horse in Manitoba have been amalgamated. The 15th Light Horse and the South Alberta Horse become the 15th Alberta Light Horse. The 7th Hussars and the 11th Hussars in Quebec become the 7-11th Hussars while in western Ontario Grey's Horse, in Montreal, the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, and in Quebec the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars are all disbanded.

The Artillery is undergoing drastic modernization. All the Divisional Ammunition Columns are being disbanded and anti-aircraft batteries are being established and existing Field Batteries being modernized.

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Field Troops of Engineers are all being disbanded, while the 1st Engineer Company of Royal Canadian Engineers is to be established at Ottawa.

The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals was disbanded March 31 and reorganized, with various types of units being localized in every military district.

Among the infantry and machine gunners the Irish Canadian Rangers, the Manitoba Regiment and the North Alberta Regiment and the 8th Machine Gun Corps have been disbanded.

Amalgamations
The Irish Fusiliers and the Vancouver Regiment have been amalgamated as "The Irish Fusiliers—Vancouver Regiment."

The Second Motor Machine Gun Brigade has been converted to be the Second Armored Car Regiment, while the 13th Machine Gun Battalion has been disbanded and amalgamated with the Edmonton Regiment, the Edmonton Fusiliers, the South Alberta Regiment, the Calgary Regiment and the Calgary Highlanders.

The No. 13 Maintenance Company of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, of Alberta, has been disbanded.

Further changes and amalgamations are contemplated and are being studied by the Ministry of National Defense, the objective being to eliminate moribund units and modernize others which need it.

Canada is aiming at a compact defense force, adequate to defend Canadian territory and which is more probable, to maintain Canada's neutrality in the event of outbreaks of hostilities between other countries.

Early Home of a Famous American Orator



By a Staff Artist

Daniel Webster's Birthplace, Franklin, N. H.

A New England Album—XVII

Daniel Webster, who carried the now forgotten art of high-flown oratory to some of its highest-flown peaks during the nineteenth century, was born in this humble little farmhouse at Franklin, N. H., on Jan. 18, 1782. The great orator and statesman, who, at 13, won his way into Exeter Academy because of his fine reading of the Bible, lived here for only two years, his family moving in 1784 to the Elms, now part of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home.

Even before Daniel brought the family its greatest fame, the Websters had been prominent in New Hampshire affairs. Old Thomas Webster traveled there in 1636 and helped to lay some of the foundation stones in the building of the Granite State. Daniel's father, Ebenezer, was among the band of daredevil fighters known as "Rogers' Rangers" during the war of independence.

Because the Daniel Webster birthplace had been removed by later owners, its original location was lost for more than 100 years. Then in 1912, workmen discovered a cellar which fitted its dimensions exactly and which

held some 2000 bricks used in the old chimney. Through the efforts of the Webster Birthplace Association, the frame story-and-a-half building was moved back to its former place and completely restored—even to the application of a special paint to enhance the atmosphere of antiquity.

The interior of the farmhouse is divided into a sleeping room and a living room, the latter, because of its great fireplace, also serving as kitchen and dining room. To the right of the fireplace is an open space for flints and various small utensils. To the left is an old-fashioned Dutch oven such as would have been found in any farmhouse of the period. The original crane and hooks for pots and kettles, found along with the chimney bricks in the cellar, have been restored to their former uses.

Outside, the well has been repaired and a well sweep and oaken bucket have been installed. Sheltered by great shade trees, the story-and-a-half house is not only one of the most attractive historic shrines in New Hampshire, but one of the few homes now standing in Franklin inhabited by Daniel Webster.

Liquor Taxes Too High, Rockefeller Jr. Asserts

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller Jr., once one of the leading advocates of prohibition for the United States, said today he thought liquor taxes are too high. "Bootlegging," he said, "cannot be controlled as long as taxes are high."

Mr. Rockefeller returned on the liner Queen Mary, after five weeks in England and France. The liquor situation, he said, was definitely improved in the United States since repeal.

U. S. Army Manpower Rises

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The United States Army has increased its actual fighting manpower by more than 28,000 men during the last year, it has been revealed.

When the War Department began a year ago its recruiting drive to fulfill the congressional authorization of a total force of 165,000 men, the army had only 118,750 enlisted men and less than 12,000 officers. The War Department on Saturday

made public July recruiting figures showing that the army now has 146,782 enlisted men and is taking in "recruits" at the rate of 1500 a month. The high command has set attainment of the goal for July 1, 1937.

During the year, the officer strength has been increased by only 112 but machinery has been set in motion by which the military academy at West Point, N. Y., will provide the increased number of second

lieutenants required to bring officer strength up to 14,000 in the near future.

Even with the army expanded to 165,000 men and 14,000 officers, War Department officials said that practically every modern nation still would have a larger force than this country. The American army ranks with Portugal, approximately seventeenth in strength, they said.

National Guard Grows
When the general staff was authorized to add 46,250 men to the army it estimated that number would double the actual fighting strength since the "overhead" is not increased and each recruit will be a fighting man and not assigned to other duties. The National Guard also has been increased from 190,000 to 195,000 during the year.

The present force consists of 107,000 men in the army's five corps areas and 85,824 in overseas garrisons in the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama and Tientsin, China. A majority of the new recruits are to be assigned to build up company and regiment strengths at posts in this country, the overseas garrison strength remaining stationary.

Britain Ends Pact On Mediterranean

(Continued from Page 1)
of which the British Government had up to the present been unable to find a solution.

Mr. Eden's explanation does not satisfy the Right Wing Conservatives. On the other hand, it is taken to show that no commitments will be entered into hastily.

Other Points
Mr. Eden dealt also with a number of other points. Regarding the situation in Spain, he denied that any representation has been made to France on the subject of arms for either of the belligerents. Discussing the situation in Danzig, he was cheered from all sides in the Commons when he emphasized that the League of Nations Commissioner at Danzig was entitled not only to complete confidence but also to courteous and considerate treatment.

Federation of Europe Urged for World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO—A new vision of world peace in which the nations of Europe would band together in a loose federation of states to prevent acts of aggression was voiced by Pierre de Lanux, former director of the Paris office of the League of Nations, in a recent address given here before the Commonwealth Club of California.

Mr. Lanux, who came to California to attend the Institute of International Relations at Mills College in Oakland, spoke on "France Internally and Externally."

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Popular Front Makes New Gains Against Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

and small guns. Women's battalions are being formed, according to an official broadcast from Madrid.

Government Offers Train to Nationals Wanting to Depart

MADRID, July 27 (AP)—(By Secret Courier to Hendaye, France)—After a week nudged in their embassies, American and British refugees today were being evacuated to Alicante, on the southeast coast of Spain.

The Government placed a special train at their disposal.

It was assumed that they would board a British destroyer at Alicante, where the refugees were due to arrive tonight.

United States citizens sheltered in the embassy, sleeping on mattresses placed on the floor of the grand salon or in emergency quarters elsewhere in the building, numbered 161 at last reports.

Diplomats in Spain and in Washington have been intent for days on plans to evacuate them with safety from the zone of civil war.

Many women and children are included in the beleaguered group. With loyal guards and militiamen strengthening their mountain positions in the Guadarrama range northwest of the capital and striking out for complete rebel surrender at scattered rebel fronts, Madrid's people went lightheartedly about their daily routine—completely unaware of the proximity of rebel armies.

Terrified a week ago when the rebellion first flamed across Spain from Spanish Morocco, they believed themselves secure today. They knew nothing of the grave threat to their capital from both

northwest and south by Fascist forces—armies which a week of fierce fighting had rendered all the more grimly determined to obtain their objective.

Newspapers have been ordered to conceal the truth. Government broadcasts give no inkling of how close the rebels actually have approached. Hence, life in the capital virtually has returned to normal in the last few days.

Embassy Aides to Join Bowers at His Refuge

SAINT JEAN DE LUZ, France, July 27 (AP)—Four American diplomatic officials sailed today for Fuenterrabia, Spain, where United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers has taken refuge during the Fascist rebellion.

The four were Hallett Johnson, Counselor of the United States Embassy in Madrid; Walter Schoellkopf, Secretary of the Embassy; Eddie Garrison, Mr. Bowers' private secretary, and Capt. Townsend Griffith, air attaché from the Paris Embassy.

They left on the United States coast guard cutter Cayuga.

Johnson said that if the Ambassador insists on staying at Fuenterrabia, the summer embassy would be set up there.

"We would have a difficult time caring for tourists at San Sebastian before finally evacuating them," Mr. Johnson said.

"In rounding up the Americans, we had to send out carrying red flags and escorted by armed guards."

Fighting in Toledo

TOLEDO, Spain, July 27 (AP)—A battle was in progress today in this ancient gothic capital, with government forces pitting tanks and armored cars against Fascist insurgents.

Planes bombed the famous Alcazar, one of Spain's most historic monuments. It crowns the peak on which the city is built. One side of the monument was reported to have been reduced to ruins and the other was in flame.

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Yarmouth, N. S., Celebrates 175th Birthday

Old Acadian port reviews colorful history as New Englanders' fishing village, then big sailing ship center, and later a return to quieter days with rise of steam vessels.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 27—This old Acadian community yesterday began a week-long celebration of the 175th anniversary of its founding by a hardy group of pioneers from Cape Cod.

Thousands of summer visitors from many parts of the United States and Canada joined with the year-round residents, many of them lineal descendants of the original settlers, in exercises commemorating the community's rise from a poor fishing village to prominence as a wealthy and bustling seaport in the days of the clipper ships, and its subsequent return to agriculture and fishing with the rise of steam.

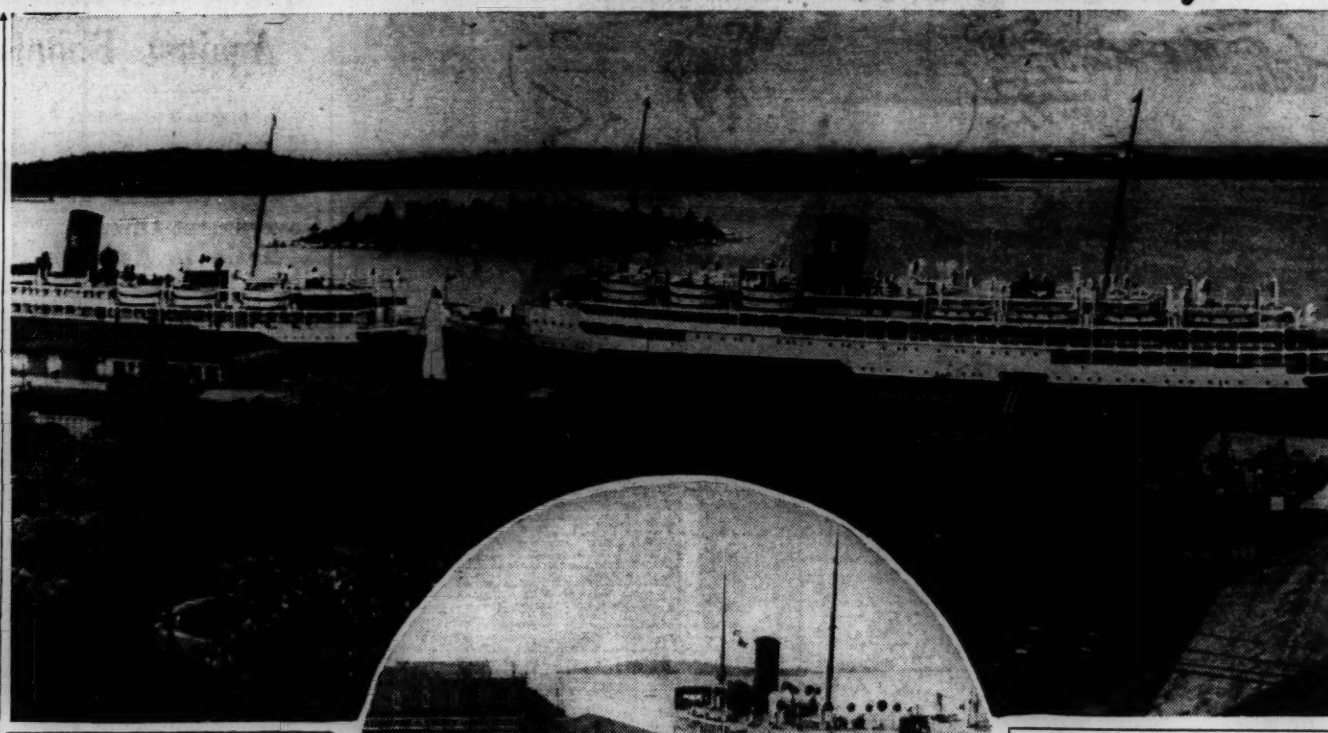
Special memorial services are being held in all churches, preceded by a firemen's parade with special band music. Today the anniversary parade proper depicted many momentous events in the community's colorful century and three quarters of history. Sports events, including a fishermen's race, band concerts, and community parties were planned as part of the exercises for the rest of the week.

Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, is the daughter of New England. New England bore a large part in wresting it from the French, and settling it. The fabric of life between them has been woven back and forth in the shuttle of time and Yarmouth, like most of the Province's towns, has sent some of its finest sons and daughters back to the old land.

From it they have returned year after year on visits to former homes, accompanied by an ever-swelling flood of tourists to vacation in this quaint, unspoiled, historic sea Province of Canada. Loyalties may differ but the old stock in New England and Nova Scotia is the same. In the latter, scarcely touched by immigration, it retains the Puritan strain to a marked degree.

Grant Made in 1759
Following the capture of Quebec by Wolfe in 1759, a tide of emigration from New England began to flow eastward and settlements sprang up along the harbors of Maine and Nova Scotia. The grant of Yarmouth was made as early as 1759, the name being given it at the request of the grantees who were from Yarmouth, Massachusetts. In the summer of 1761 preparations for settlement were completed and 80 colonists from Sandwich, Mass., arrived, and began the formidable task of subduing the wilderness. It is their anniversary of arrival which Yarmouth observes this month.

Claim Historic Memorial
Yarmouth believes however, that it has a far greater claim to historic importance than that marked by the present ceremonies. When this other is observed it will be of a significance so far reaching as to actually include the whole Western



Hemisphere within its bounds. For it was close to Yarmouth that Leif Eriksson is believed to have landed about the year 1000, and left a memorial behind him.

In 1812, a stone weighing about 500 pounds and inscribed with what were thought to be Runic letters was discovered on Yarmouth harbor about three miles from the town. For years disputes went on as to the authenticity of it as proving the presence of the Norsemen in that section, but it is now well established that the stone is genuine. The translation as given by Olaf Strandwold, Washington, D. C., reads: "Leif to Erik Rises (or inscribes) this monument." Mr. Strandwold believes that it indicates that Leif Eriksson was present when it was inscribed.

Lief had supposedly first touched at Labrador on this voyage, which he named HELLULAND, or the Country of Flat Stones. He did not linger here, but turned the prow of his vessel southward, and at length the Saga does not give the number of days—they came upon a shore very different in aspect from the desolate Land of Stones. Here were beaches of glistening sand, forests stretching back from the sea, pleasant hills and a warmer climate. The forests delighted them, and they named it Markland, or Country of Forests. The description in the Saga fits almost any section of the wooded coasts of Nova Scotia or New England, but the presence of the Runic stone at Yarmouth harbor seems proof that here was Markland.

Beginnings Were Inauspicious
The circumstances of Yarmouth's founding, like those of many north Atlantic seaports, were anything but pretentious. Yarmouth's first families—three of them, the Landers, the Perrys and the Ellises—arrived in a fishing shallop from Sandwich, Cape Cod, in June, 1761.

Other families followed soon, but the vessel which was to bring their winter supplies failed to appear. They put in a wretched winter, saved from starvation by the fish they could catch, and an occasional gift of venison from their Micmac neighbors. Their plight is indicated to some extent by the fact that 27 of their horned cattle were lost that winter from hunger and cold.

They had no picture of a future when some of the finest sailing ships on the seas would sail in and out of the harbor, and it is not strange that 11 of the 17 first families left the next spring and went home. A bright spot in the picture is the romance of young Patty Howard, who let her family return without her and became the first bride of the settlement.

Mayflower Descendants Come
The western end of Nova Scotia seems to have had a strong attrac-



Still a Busy North Atlantic Seaport
Upper: View of Historic Yarmouth, N. S., Harbor With Modern Ocean Liner at Pier; Lower: Wharves of Former Sailing Ship Metropolis Continue to Bustle With Activity

tion for New Englanders of the sixties, particularly Mayflower descendants. New settlers took the places of those who had left Yarmouth, mostly fishermen anxious to live near profitable employment. They loaded almost everything they owned on their small vessels, cattle, sheep, even in some cases their houses, taken apart.

Sealed Landers, who was a miller, set up the frame and milling apparatus he had brought at what was later the Milton Narrows. The great millstones from this early "corn mill" may be seen on the spot today, marked by a bronze tablet.

The aggressive Yankees lost no time in beginning shipbuilding. In 1764 the first vessel in the county was launched in the harbor. Since the life of everyone depended on competent navigation a skill in it was acquired on this difficult coast, which, handed down, has made Yarmouth captains famous the world over.

Grows Into Busy Port
The ragged fishing village grew into a busy port. That the pioneers had a thought for something beyond material advantages is shown by the fact that the third oldest public library in Canada was started in Milton in 1822, as the Yarmouth Book Society, in a house still standing on Main Street. They did not go in for light reading. The books they selected, which may still be seen on the shelves of the Milton Library, include diuturn "Lives," Bunyan's "Holy War," Goldsmith's "Animal Nature."

The town became prosperous. The descendants of the founders trod the decks of great clipper ships, explored ice-bound fairs and tropical lagoons and brought home rare treasures—heavy silks and Paisley shawls, carved ivory and sandalwood, coral and jade. They built large homes, invariably with one high window facing out to sea, and imported an English landscape gardener to lay out their grounds.

Business Booms
Breakwaters and lighthouses were built and the harbor dredged.

The shipyards were busy and all that went with them, sail-makers, spar-makers, foundries and factories. The finest in clothing and furniture were imported, providing priceless heirlooms for a later day. Children had governesses or went to private schools, sometimes to England. Some of Harvard's early graduates came from Yarmouth. Life in the busy port became so rich

parted, but something of its rich aroma will always cling about the water front of Yarmouth, its quaint streets, its grounds guarded by primly clipped English hedges, all permeated with the strong, salt-flavored breath of the sea.

Bar Group Asks Curb Upon Bureaus

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the Bar Association committee's report today, and were deeply interested by it. They were inclined to agree that some abuses exist under the present setup, but foresaw a still more complicated situation if the elaborate series of tribunals should be established as proposed under the report. Furthermore, the proposal to let the new tribunals explore questions of fact, as well as to adjudicate law, caused opposition.

Summarizing the "evils of the present system," the report says:

"The evils consist, in part, in the confusion due to the bewildering multiplicity and variegated character, to which both legislative courts and administrative agencies contribute. More fundamental evils, exhibited in the main only by administrative agencies, are to be ascribed chiefly to the three factors:

1. The combination of judicial with executive or legislative functions;
2. The fact that the tenure of office of administrative judges is insecure; and
3. The lack of effective independent review of judicial control of administrative decisions.

Berlin Aids Refugees

BERLIN, July 27 (AP)—The Berlin Government today ordered a fund of 50,000 marks (about \$20,000) set aside for relief of German refugees from Spain.

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Alberta Premier Pushes Dividend Registry Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDMONTON, Alta.—Premier William Aberhart has asked every member of the legislative Assembly who is free, to assist the Government in the registration and establishment of Social Credit, this service to be given without charge or expense to the Government for a period of from three to six weeks.

The purpose is the registration of all adults. Alberta citizens to receive the promised basic dividend of \$25 a month—and maybe \$75. The plans for registration will be discussed in detail when the Social Credit members meet in the near future.

Not Set at \$25
When questioned as to when the public might expect the payment of these Social Credit dividends, the Premier said:

"I still stand by the 18 months and have never said anything else. . . . As I have stated many times, the \$25 was used as an example. The principle of the cultural heritage is that people are entitled to food, clothing and shelter, and whether that would be \$25 a month at the start will depend upon the costs, but we would hope to work on that as the starting point which could be increased later."

If the Premier is able to institute the payment of basic dividends in 18 months from the date of election, this would make the date for the payments due on March 3, 1937. Commenting editorially on the Government's steps to register the people to receive the dividends, the Edmonton Bulletin points out that such a list of Albertans over 21 years of age is already available in the Provincial Voters' List and that any other registration is unnecessary.

"Payment on Account"

The Province of British Columbia which, it is understood, holds \$1,500,000 of Alberta bonds of which \$1,000,000 are in the funds of the Workmen's Compensation Board, is not accepting the recent compulsory interest reduction to 3 per cent and 2½ per cent as enforced by the Social Credit government in Alberta. John Hart, Minister of Finance, British Columbia, has stated that the reduced interest payment is being accepted only as part payment without prejudice.

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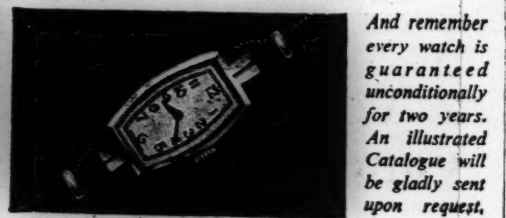
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Australians Win Davis Cup Doubles

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 27 (AP)—Australia kept alive her bid to regain the coveted Davis Cup today when Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist defeated England's cup-holding tennis doubles combination, Charlie Tucker and Pat Hughes, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, 10-8.

The Britons forged to a 2-0 lead Saturday when H. W. (Bunny) Austin defeated Crawford and Fred Perry vanquished Quist in the opening singles.

The best three out of five series will be concluded tomorrow with Perry meeting Crawford and Austin taking on Quist.

Great Britain took a great stride toward its fourth consecutive Davis Cup championship Saturday when its big guns—Fred Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin—hammered Australia's Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist into defeat in the opening singles matches of the challenge round.

One set each was the scant consolation the British pair gave the Aussies as Austin, playing one of his most brilliant matches, turned back the veteran Crawford, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1, and Perry, the world's No. 1 ranking player, rallied to tame Quist, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2.

A capacity crowd of 16,000 left Wimbledon's famous center court conceding the Aussies virtually no chance of taking the trophy they last won 17 years ago. The defenders need to win only the doubles today or one of the two remaining singles matches Tuesday.

Crawford was no match for Austin after taking the first set behind a blistering service. Starting with the second set, Austin, the English stylist, time and again flicked the base line with brilliant speed despite unfavorable conditions. Goals of wind frequently swept the court and several times rain stopped play.

When not relying on his base-line drives, Austin went to the net and volleyed effectively. His service could not match Crawford's but the Englishman easily returned the Aussie's cannonballs.

In contrast, Perry was forced to fight an uphill battle after winning the first set, which twice was halted by rain. Quist, showing no evidence of the ankle injury which forced him to forfeit his match with Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany in the interzone finals, won the second and held a 5-1 lead in the third before Perry rallied and got his strokes working again.

Peppering Quist's backhand constantly, Perry pulled up to 4-5, when the Aussie broke down. The English ace rose to his heights, however, pulled that game out of the fire, went on to win the set and then breezed to victory.

Bobby Jones Returns To St. Andrews Links

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., July 27 (AP)—Returning to the scene of some of his most noted triumphs, Bobby Jones of Atlanta toured the Royal and Ancient Golf Club's famed course today in 72 strokes in an exhibition with two Scottish professionals.

Jones, who won the 1927 British open and the 1930 British amateur championships on this course, was besieged by a gallery of 3,000 autograph-hunting fans before he teed off with the professionals, Willie Auchterlonie and Gordon Lockhart.

The great Atlanta, now a business man golfer and no longer a competitor except once a year in his own tournament at Augusta, Ga., established the amateur record of 68 for St. Andrews in the first round of the 1927 open championship which he won with a 72-hole total of 285. The professional record of 87 is held by Bill Nolan.

Jones went out in 32, but a string of four 5s on the second nine cost him a 40 on the inward route.

Out 43 44 34 42 4-32
In 44 55 55 42 4-32

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Don Budge Not To Play Singles At Seabright

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 27 (AP)—Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., Davis Cup star, withdrew from the 49th annual Seabright tennis tournament singles competition today on advice of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Budge returned from England this morning in the liner Queen Mary. T. L. T. A. officials advised him it would be too much of a physical strain to engage in a strenuous tournament immediately after a sea voyage, and for lack of practice.

The lanky Californian, however, did not withdraw his entry from the doubles in which he will pair with his regular partner, Gene Mako of Los Angeles.

Arthur Hendrix of Miami, Fla., was substituted for Budge in the draw and will meet Gene Smith of Oakland, Calif., in the first round.

The seeded list will all move up one notch, Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York taking the first position. There will be no eighth seeded player, the tournament committee announced.

Two American Wightman Cup players, Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles and Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia, won their first-round matches today in the Seabright Lawn Tennis Club invitation tournament.

Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3. Mrs. Quincey Cabot, Seabright, N. J., 6-0, 6-1.

Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Helen Fisher, Washington, D. C., 6-1, 6-2. Grace Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Helen Fisher, Washington, D. C., 6-1, 6-2.

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Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass

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Hard Practice For American Olympic Teams

BERLIN, July 27 (AP)—The coaches of America's Olympic teams began cracking their long whips in earnest shortly after sunup today as their charges entered the final week of hard practice before the start of the Games. For the first two days after reaching Berlin all hands were permitted to exercise on a hill or in a swimming pool, but today the sort of get the blare of orchestras out of their ears.

Some athletes need to put on weight, others to reduce, and each is going to get the works until his coach looks pleased. Providing yesterday's warm sunshine holds out, a few more days there will be a beautifully conditioned American track squad ready for the starting gun.

Indiana Don Lash is the lone exception to the program. As his event, the 10,000 meters, will be run on the first day of competition, next Sunday, he practically will complete his strenuous preparation today and begin to taper off. He has worked harder than anyone in camp except Glenn Cunningham and is in splendid form.

Torrance Tries Basketball

One of the largest problems is to get Jack Torrance, the overbuilt Louisiana athlete, down to his best shuttling weight, believed to be 275 pounds. He was better while playing basketball than at any time since, so he was put to work with the Olympic cage squad.

The only other one of their charges giving the track and field coaches any real concern was Gene Venke, the smooth-striding Pennsylvanian who appeared definitely to have slipped past his peak. The consensus was that two Kansans, the veteran Cunningham, and the newcomer, Archie San Romani, would have to carry the torch in the classic 1500.

The wrestlers had been able to reach a decision in five divisions as to the No. 1 man. Coach W. H. Thoms was determined to choose his representatives in each weight before tonight.

They settled matters in the featherweight and heavyweight classes yesterday when Francis E. Millard of North Adams, Mass., and Roy Dunn of Ada, Okla., won the assignments in their divisions. Dunn took a quick fall over his heavy weight, while Royce of Lehigh, and Millard, pinned Frey of Pennsylvania.

The other five tests, conducted under Olympic rules, resulted in draws with the light heavyweights, Ray Clemons of Duke, Okla., and Charles McDaniel of Bloomington, Ind., finishing even.

Swimmers to Try Pool

The men's and women's swimming teams were anxious to have their first try at the championship course next door to the Olympic Stadium. Previously only the divers had sampled the genuine Olympic water.

"We have been handicapped by rainy weather as well as the reaction of the pool," said Coach Lawson Robertson.

"However, we have numerous problems to solve if we expect to produce our best performance. There is no doubt we will be up against particularly keen competition all along the line. The Japanese jumpers and vaulters, and their distance ace, Kohei Murakoso, particularly have impressed us. And no one can overlook the chances of the defenseless Luigi Secchi of Italy, in the 1500 meters."

Jochim Favored to Carry Flag

Robertson announced he would postpone final selection of the relay teams, both 400 and 1600 meters, until Aug. 4, in order to pick the best conditioned combinations.

The knotty problem of the selection of an American athlete to carry the Stars and Stripes in the opening Olympic parade next Saturday has not yet been solved, but it is understood the honor will go to Alfred A. Jochim, Union City (N. J.) telephone worker who is a member of the gymnastic team for the fourth time.

Jochim is favored over two other four-time Olympians, the water-polo players James O'Connor of Venice, Calif., and Fred Lauer of Chicago, as well as the star sprinter, Frank Wykoff of Glenview, Ill. Wykoff as well as Lee Bartlett of Union City, Mich., the javelin tosser, is a member of the Olympic track team for the third time.

Lawson Robertson, head track and field coach, urged Wykoff's selection because of his outstanding record. "There is no doubt he is the 'fastest human,'" still shares the world 100-yard record and has run the anchor leg in the last two winning 400-meter relay teams in the Olympic Games.

American Association

Team	W	L	P	Pct.
Milwaukee	40	42	6	.488
St. Paul	38	45	5	.458
Minneapolis	36	48	6	.438
Columbus	34	52	4	.395
Indianapolis	32	54	3	.370
St. Louis	30	56	4	.345
Toledo	28	58	4	.322

Results July 25

Team	W	L	P	Pct.
Milwaukee	41	41	6	.490
St. Paul	39	43	5	.471
Minneapolis	37	45	6	.447
Columbus	35	47	5	.426
Indianapolis	33	49	4	.405
St. Louis	31	51	5	.384
Toledo	29	53	4	.363

Results July 26

Team	W	L	P	Pct.
Milwaukee	42	40	7	.512
St. Paul	40	42	6	.490
Minneapolis	38	44	7	.462
Columbus	36	46	6	.438
Indianapolis	34	48	5	.417
St. Louis	32	50	6	.396
Toledo	30	52	5	.375

Results July 27

Team	W	L	P	Pct.
Milwaukee	43	39	7	.523
St. Paul	41	41	8	.500
Minneapolis	39	43	8	.479
Columbus	37	45	7	.450
Indianapolis	35	47	6	.429
St. Louis	33	49	7	.408
Toledo	31	51	6	.387

Results July 28

Team	W	L	P	Pct.
Milwaukee	44	38	8	.538
St. Paul	42	40	9	.517
Minneapolis	40	42	9	.488
Columbus	38	44	8	.460
Indianapolis	36	46	7	.438
St. Louis	34	48	8	.417
Toledo	32	50	7	.396

Results July 29

Team	W	L	P	Pct.
Milwaukee	45	37	8	.548
St. Paul	43	39	9	.527
Minneapolis	41	41	10	.500
Columbus	39	43	9	.479
Indianapolis	37	45	8	.450
St. Louis	35	47	9	.429
Toledo	33	49	8	.408

Results July 30

Team	W	L	P	Pct.
Milwaukee	46	36	9	.558
St. Paul	44	38	10	.537
Minneapolis	42	40	11	.517
Columbus	40	42	10	.490
Indianapolis	38	44	9	.462
St. Louis	36	46	10	.441
Toledo	34	48	9	.420

Yankees, Cubs Maintain Leads In Flag Races

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the major-league pennant races face the final week of July, it becomes increasingly apparent that the 1936 World Series will be divided between Yankee Stadium in New York City and Wrigley Field in Chicago.

Of course the final stretch is still many weeks away, and in the past, potential champions have been beaten by the Yankees in the space of a few days, but the all-around strength displayed by both the Yankees and Cubs during recent games indicates that they will battle for the baseball crown in the early days of October.

The Yankee pitching has revived to back up the team's tremendous punch, which also has come back after a temporary slump. The Cubs have class in every department—sensational pitching, a sound defense and a powerful attack—and will undoubtedly spend the next two months establishing a lead at the top of the National League standing.

The Yanks haven't been seriously threatened for weeks. The Tigers, Indians and Red Sox put on an occasional burst of speed, but not one has been able to catch the New York lead. Today, the Yankee lead is 9½ games.

The Cubs will probably receive more threats than the Yankees from now until the finish. The Cardinals are only three games behind and usually make a great showing during the final days of the race. But on paper the Cubs are far superior to their St. Louis rivals, particularly on the mound, a factor which will eventually decide the championship.

During the past seven days the Yankees tightened their grip on first place by winning four and losing only two. They made 71 base hits, scored 52 runs, held opponents to 28 runs and hit 10 homers. At the same time, the Cubs had a similar record in the National League—four out of six—piling up 66 hits, 48 runs and 11 homers. They limited opponents to 24 runs. The Cubs' closest rivals, the Cardinals, had the poorest record for the week in the senior circuit, dropping four of their six engagements.

Two comeback clubs, the Red Sox and Giants, were the only teams to stop the Yanks and Cubs from making runaways of the flag races during the week. The Red Sox kept pace with the American League leaders, winning four and losing two, to climb back into third place. The Giants took over third position in the National by equalling Chicago's record—four out of six.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Birdsville Holds A Baby Bird Show

By H. Bolyston Dummer

WARM rains and sunshine had transformed Birdsville into a place of beauty. Trees were in their full foliage, flowers were blooming everywhere, and the air was filled with the songs of dwellers in Birdsville.

Baby birds were hatching out every day, and each bird family was eager to proclaim that its brood was the most beautiful. At last the Bird Council, which made laws for Birdsville, called a meeting to discuss the matter and to see what could be done to prevent any unfriendly feeling growing up among the residents on account of their different opinions of the beauty of their young broods.

Several birds did a lot of talking but none of them had any ideas to offer. At last, Mr. Robin, who was chairman of the meeting, spoke. "Let's have a Baby Bird Show and award a medal to the handsomest baby bird in town," he said. "Then we won't have to argue the question any more. The judges will be five of our bird citizens, to be chosen by ballot. Every bird in town, except the ones hatched out this year, will have the right to vote."

The other birds thought this an excellent plan and voted at once for the judges. Judge Owl was chosen as chairman of the judges and Mr. Robin, Mr. Blue Jay, Mr. Phoebe, and Mr. Yellow Warbler were elected to serve with him.

When the morning of the Baby Bird Show arrived, there was great excitement. The parent birds hurried out early to catch breakfasts for the young ones and hastened back home to feed their babies and dress them up to look their best. Surely, no judge would pin first prize on a chirping, hungry baby.

Mrs. Robin Goes First

Judge Owl arose as the clock in Bower Tower struck two. He raised his wing for silence. "We are ready," he said. "The bird parent who holds the stub corresponding to the number I call out, please come forward. Number One—please come forward, first, with your baby!"

Mrs. Robin Redbreast arose, all excited, and started toward the judges' stand. She could not seem to push the carriage straight, and she ran over the toes of Mr. Meadow Lark. "Excuse me, Mr. Lark," she apologized. "Oh, that's all right, Mrs. Robin," he assured her politely.

Judge Owl took Mrs. Robin Redbreast's card and read it: "Mr. and Mrs. Robin Redbreast enter Sally Redbreast in the Birdsville Baby Bird Beauty Contest."

"You have a very lovely baby-bird girl," he said, looking critically at young Sally. "Now pass on, please, before the other judges."

"Number Two. The bird that holds card Number Two, kindly report." No bird answered the call. All the birds stretched their necks this way and that. Then Judge Owl said, "As we must get all these young birds judged this afternoon, we cannot wait for any late comers. We must go on with the contest."

"Number Three, please step forward!" Mrs. Cuckoo came forward with her son and Judge Owl read her card: "Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Cuckoo enter their young son, Willie B. Cuckoo, in this beauty contest. In looking up your record, the worst thing I can find against you is that you make about the poorest nest of any bird; but your relatives, the European cuckoos, make no nest at all. They lay their eggs in other birds' nests, and this is so much worse than slack nest building that we must recognize you have improved upon them. I pass you on to the other judges with my good wishes."

The Quail Quintuplets "Now, let us see what Number Four will show us." There was a great commotion. Birds were moving away from something that was causing a great deal of excitement. It was a very wide bird carriage. Mrs. Bob White Quail trundled this massive carriage with five little Quail in it. Judge Owl was laughing so much that he could hardly read her card: "Mr. and Mrs. (tee-hee) Bob White Quail (tee-hee) enter their five children, Sammie, Susie, Smartie, Smiling, and Sylvia Quail. My goodness, Mrs. Quail, what a flock! You will have to put these quintuplets into the movies!"

"That's fine, Mrs. Quail. Take your family before the other judges."

"Number Five please come forward!" Immediately Mrs. Loon shuffled forward awkwardly with a silly grin on her bill.

"Mr. and Mrs. Loony Loon enter

My Horse

They think I'm sitting on my chair,
But I am not!
I'm riding on a great gray horse,
And he can trot!

He's trotting off so fast with me—
Away we go!
And I'm all covered with his hair,
But they don't know.

For now and then they say to me
"Sit up and eat."
But huh! I'm riding, riding fast
Along the street!

ALICE L. STEWART



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On and On Came the Contestants at Judge Owl's Summons

their baby daughter, Fisherie Loon," he told the gathering. Then turning to Mrs. Loon, he said, "So you are Loony Loon."

"Yes, Your Honor. Everyone calls us Loony, just because we have such a crazy laugh. You have heard the old saying: 'Crazy as a loon!'"

"Yes, I have," said Judge Owl, "but you look pretty smart to me. And your pretty daughter certainly fills the bill!"

"Well, if she does, Judge, it's news to me. It keeps me busy filling it. Such an appetite!"

"Well, well," commented the judge, "pass along, Mrs. Loon, I'm certainly learning a lot about birds!"

Judge Owl Votes

So, on and on, number after number. Judge Owl summoned the contestants, a long list indeed. The last card was answered by Mrs. Baltimore Oriole, the best-looking bird yet to come.

"Mrs. Baltimore Oriole! My! My! What a fine-looking bird!" The judge leaned forward in his chair, all smiles. "I didn't know there was such a beautiful bird in town. Where do you live, Mrs. Oriole?"

Mrs. Oriole bustled up at once. "Your Honor, may I call your attention to the fact that it is the beauty of my son, Goldie, that you are to judge—not my own beauty."

"Now, Mrs. Oriole," the judge replied gently, "you certainly are a high-spirited bird as well as a beautiful one. Your young son has all your beauty and I might add, as I look at him more closely, that he is more beautiful still, perhaps. My vote goes to your son, Goldie, as the most beautiful baby bird in Birdsville!"

As Mrs. Oriole passed before the other judges, with young Goldie, she tried to seem as though she were provoked at Judge Owl's remarks, but anyone could see that she was immensely pleased.

The other judges felt that their judgment was not necessary. Anyone could see that young Goldie was the most beautiful bird that had passed before them. So, with Judge Owl, they all voted for the son of Mrs. Baltimore Oriole. The crowd felt sure that young Goldie would win first prize, even before it was announced officially, and they started a great beating of wings and chirping, trilling, and warbling. Judge Owl then arose and raised his wing for silence.

A Last-Minute Arrival

"My bird neighbor friends," he began, "I wish to announce the winner in this Baby Bird Beauty Contest. I am sure that the judges and all the other birds of Birdsville are agreed that young Goldie Oriole should have this honor."

Then above the clapping of wings and the noise of loud bird voices that was almost deafening, a clear bird note could be heard coming nearer and nearer.

"Wait! hold everything!" it said. A moment later right in front of Judge Owl alighted a modest little brown bird, with the loveliest baby bird Birdsville had yet seen close behind her.

"I'm so sorry, Judge Owl! I don't travel much, and I lost my way coming here," said the little brown bird. "It was the clapping of wings and bird voices that directed me here finally."

"Why, I declare, it is Mrs. Cardinal," said Judge Owl cordially. "Now, what shall we do? As it stands, anyone can see that this lovely young cardinal—brilliant red

from bill tip to tail tip—with a handsome jet crown—is the most beautiful bird we have judged."

A cry went up from the crowd of birds that had gathered on the tree branches far and near to watch the contest.

"Let there be two first prizes—have another medal struck and announce Carlisle Cardinal and Goldie Oriole joint winners of the contest."

If the clapping and bird voices had been loud when Goldie was announced the winner, it was if possible many times increased.

Mrs. Oriole and Mrs. Cardinal, with their beautiful babies, were showered with congratulations. They were sensible birds and accepted all this honor in a humble, friendly way, saying, "While we are naturally pleased to have our sons win this prize, we believe there are others so nearly like our children in good looks that it matters very little. The feeling of good will and happiness that exists in Birdsville is far more important than just the beauty of our baby birds."



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jack and the Beanstalk

J for Jack

JACK and his mother lived together on a small farm. They were very poor, and one day Jack took their only cow to market to sell it. But instead of selling it he exchanged it for a handful of beans which, he was told, would prove to be better than money. His mother thought he had made a sad mistake, but Jack happily planted the beans, and the very next morning a beanstalk appeared which reached above the clouds. Jack fearlessly climbed to the top, and there he found such wonderful treasures that he and his mother were able to live happily ever after.

Farms and Fairies

Book Reviews

STORIES about farms are very good to read in the summer when girls and boys spend so much time on outdoor interests. Many of you are probably spending your vacations on farms and it is always entertaining to read books about the very things we are seeing and doing every day.

Grindstone Farm, by Henry E. Lent, is a delightful book about a visit which two boys made to a dairy farm in the early spring when Mr. Lee, the farmer, was busy with his plowing and sowing. Grindstone Farm was a modern farm where many kinds of machinery were used to make the work easier. The boys had a wonderful visit and even helped in some of the work themselves, guiding the sulky plow

when Mr. Lee, the farmer, was plowing his truck garden, spraying potato plants, getting in the apple crop, driving the wagon that carried loads of cornstalks from the corn harvester to the silo. They ran a roadside stand, too.

The first evening the boys gathered the eggs in the henhouse and brought them in for Mrs. Lee, she took a look into the basket and smiled.

"Why, boys," she said, "what queer eggs these are!" Then she took one up and held it for them to see; it was white and very shiny. Mrs. Lee explained that this was a china nest egg put in the nest to encourage the hens to lay. So the boys had to take all the china nest eggs out of the basket and put them back in the nests. They never made that mistake again.

The boys knew a lot about a farm at the end of their visit and even if you have never stayed on one you will feel as if you have been there after reading this book. For Mr. Lent tells us so much of what the boys saw around them and explains so carefully about the farmer's work that he makes us feel as though we were there ourselves. There are nice pictures, too, that make the descriptions very clear.

ANOTHER book about a farm that is very interesting is *The Blue Mittens*, by Mary K. Reely. This is a story of a child who lived on a farm in a valley in the Northwest a generation ago. If you read *Grindstone Farm* first, you will be amused to compare the different methods farmers use now with those used at that time.

Instead of using a harrow to break up the soil after plowing, as Mr. Lee did, the northwestern farmer, a generation ago, went over his field with a drag—a low frame with sharp iron teeth in it—and he let Kate, his small girl, ride on the drag because her weight helped to push the sharp teeth into the soil.

A NEW edition of *All the Mowgli Stories*, by Rudyard Kipling, with fine illustrations by Kurt Wiese, is one of our favorite books this month. The print is large and clear and you will enjoy finding the Mowgli stories you like best and reading them again. The book begins with "Mowgli's Brothers," and continues through all the experiences of the boy who was adopted by a wolf until he finds himself among men again when he meets Gisborne "In the Rukh."

You will meet here again Akela, the gray Lone Wolf who led the Pack; Shere Khan, the tiger who was "all long tail and loud talk;" Baloo, the sleepy brown bear who taught Mowgli the Law of the Jungle; and Bagheera, the panther, who bought Mowgli into the Pack at the price of a bull. Nor must we forget Kaa, the rock python; Chil, the kite, and Hathi, the wild elephant, who was the master of all the jungle, for all of these were Mowgli's friends. This is the first time that the Mowgli stories have been published in one volume in the United States.

IF YOU have not read *The Fairy Fleet*, by George MacDonald, be sure to get a copy of this story in

illustrated, that will be an addition to any bookshelf.

It is a story of Colin, the son of a shepherd in Scotland, who dug a channel so that the mountain stream would flow right through their cottage. And what a big surprise he had when it did! He did a lot of other difficult things, too, but it all came out beautifully in the end.

FOR our younger readers, there are three lovely new picture books. Two of them are amusing tales, charmingly illustrated in colors and in black and white; the other tells the story of a familiar fruit—the banana—with beautiful pictures in colors.

The *Elephant Twins*, by Inez Hogan, is a successor to the *Bear Twins*, which you have probably laughed over many times.

THERE is another Nicodemus tale, with excellent drawings in colors of the little Negro boy, his pickaninny sister, his mother, grandfather and "houn" dog. It is *Nicodemus and His Gran'pappy*, by Inez Hogan, and tells all the things that happened when Nicodemus lost his "houn" dog.

The banana book is called *Green and Gold*, by Berta and Elmer Hader. You will be surprised to find out what a very distinguished fruit the banana is.

The book is gaily illustrated in colors; among them are pictures of bananas growing in the jungle, being gathered and transported by natives, and cultivated as an industry. Many of them are two-page illustrations that glow with color and atmosphere. E. C.

Grindstone Farm, by Henry E. Lent. Illustrated by Wilfrid Bronson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

The Blue Mittens, by Mary K. Reely. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. New York: Grosset and Dunlap. \$2.

All the Mowgli Stories, by Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company. \$2.50.

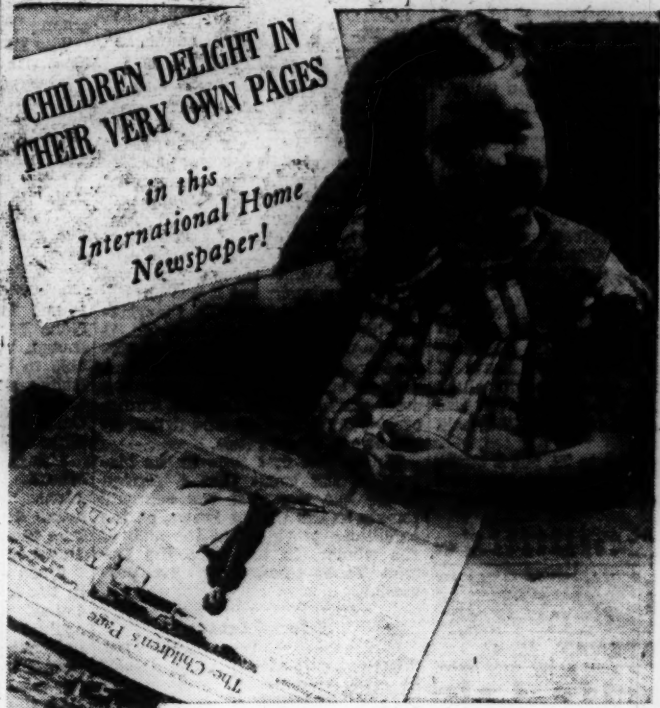
The Fairy Fleet, by George MacDonald. Illustrated by Stuyvesant Van Veen. New York: Holiday House. \$1.25.

Elephant Twins by Inez Hogan. Illustrated by the author. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. \$1.

Nicodemus and His Gran'pappy, by Inez Hogan. Illustrated by the author. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. \$1.

Green and Gold, by Berta and Elmer Hader. Illustrated by the authors. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

its new dress issued by Holiday House. It is a charming tale that has been out of print in a separate edition and now appears in an attractive slim volume, beautifully



WITH movies around the corner, and radios in every home, children nowadays need special encouragement to read for pleasure. In meeting this problem, The Christian Science Monitor may prove a valuable aid. It is a newspaper that both you and the youngsters will approve... making a special appeal to them through a daily feature page that contains cartoon strips, children's stories and jokes, and two specially edited pages weekly—The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page.

This in itself is unusual—but not more unusual than the pages themselves. Fiction on The Children's Page is of a uniformly high standard, simply imaginative, with plenty of fun and humor, yet avoiding unnecessary sensationalism. Informative articles treat interesting subjects in an attractive way. Includes poetry, puzzles, a monthly book review column, and Nature column.

The Young Folks' Page is more mature, its topics cover a wider range, it treats problems of which the older children have become aware, yet always with the idealism that permeates the Monitor as a whole. It also contains carefully selected fiction, poetry, articles on art, music, and allied topics.

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Business and Industry

Sales of Winter Wheat Puts Check On Bullish Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO—The unusually large and early movement of winter wheat, with the resultant hedging sales of huge volume, had the effect of checking the advancing tendency in wheat the past week, nullifying temporarily the bullish picture of domestic and foreign news that has been witnessed in a long time. Buying spurs caused rallies at times but the cumulative effect of the hedging over a period of about five weeks has deadened the effect of buying.

The drought and heat that have prevailed for weeks made an extremely bullish picture in spring wheat, but at the same time hastened the winter wheat to early maturity, and as the grain was of unusually fine quality it has moved to market with a rush seldom witnessed. However, the existing gold standard is being retained only at a heavy price. Recently the bank rate was cut to 3 1/2 per cent, the twenty-first change in the last 12 months, and a lower rate is expected.

Canada again has had the attention of the grain world focused on the crop conditions in its western provinces the past week. The crop there has suffered steady deterioration, the latest reports being the most pessimistic. In addition to drastic outright losses in many sections, the wheat in the best sections is ripening prematurely which will reduce the quantity and quality of the crop. Late figures on the Canadian spring wheat crop indicate that 250,000,000 bushels may be a high estimate. Some estimates are as low as 218,000,000 bushels, and these estimates were made a week ago, with the crop going back since then.

At all events the stocks of wheat in Canada will not be large enough to become a bulwark to the trade as they have been the past few years. The change in the Canadian position has altered the world situation radically. Moreover the European news has reflected disturbing conditions in western Europe. The weather there has been too rainy and the wet harvest conditions have caused much apprehension.

Supplies Are Light
Old crop supplies are light abroad, and the afloat supplies also are light. Even with the reduced import needs of Europe, it may be difficult to supply needs of all countries the coming season.

Corn scored substantial advances but reacted sharply from the top. The crop news was sensational and foreshadowed a tremendous cut in the crop estimates from those of July 1. Iowa state officials estimate damage of from 100,000,000 to 140,000,000 bushels in the state, and Illinois estimates only 65 per cent of a crop. Private estimates give Kansas and Nebraska a promise of only 20 per cent of a crop, and the Government's weekly report from Washington was the most pessimistic so far this season. It is likely the August figures on the crop will be 500,000,000 bushels less than the 2,245,000,000 bushels forecast on July 1.

Northern Brazil's Cotton Crop Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—The 1936 cotton crop in northern Brazil is estimated at 812,000 bales of 478 pounds each, according to the first official forecast reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Rio de Janeiro.

This represents a reduction of 3 per cent from the 839,000 bales harvested in northern Brazil in 1935. In 1934, 722,000 bales were harvested and in 1933 only 447,000 bales.

The above forecast is predicated upon the continuation of favorable climatic conditions and absence of serious insect damage between now and harvest time in late August.

During the three crop years ending with 1935-36, when the total Brazilian cotton crop averaged 1,533,000 bales annually, northern Brazil accounted for 669,000 bales or 49.1 per cent of the total, and southern Brazil for 694,000 bales or 50.9 per cent.

European Countries Consume More Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Fourteen of the principal European countries consumed 5,647,547 long tons of sugar (raw value) during the first nine months of the current crop year, September 1935 through May 1936, compared with 5,530,536 tons consumed during the similar period last season, an increase of 117,011 tons, or approximately 2.1 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company of this city.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on June 1, 1936 amounted to 3,351,396 tons, against 3,444,207 tons in the similar date 1935, a decrease of 92,811 tons, or approximately 2.7 per cent.

Production of sugar for the fourteen principal European countries for the season starting September 1, 1935, is placed at 7,758,000 long tons, raw sugar, as against 6,490,000 in the previous season, a decrease of 1,268,000 tons, or 11.3 per cent.

Wenatchee Apple Crop Shipment Less Than 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WENATCHEE, Wash.—The Wenatchee district's 1935 apple crop movement was nearly 3000 carloads less than the previous year's shipments and about 8000 carloads less than the 1930 shipment.

Of the 18,237 carloads of fruit shipped from this district during the last year, 19,025 cars were of apples, 1460 of pears and the rest of various soft fruits.

Sustained Operations in Steel Industry Create Optimism

Immediate Outlook For Dutch Business Not Very Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Except for a few isolated industries which can compete successfully with those of countries of gold, the major portion of Dutch business remains depressed, according to Dr. Max Windler, economist, in a report to the Independent Fund of North America.

Taking 1929 as 100, the Dutch industrial index registers 79 against 51 for America and 59 for England, without a corresponding drop in the cost of living. As a result, corporate profits are below last year and trade is in a declining trend.

The disrupted economic balance in the Netherlands presents a dismal picture, which continues to be aggravated by a stubborn retention of the gold standard. The country is in a position to remain on gold and is doing so partly because of the population's pride in a fiscal record and its opposition to devaluation.

Keen regret was felt over the failure of Batavian Petroleum and the City of Rotterdam to meet their dollar bonds in gold or equivalent. However, the existing gold standard is being retained only at a heavy price. Recently the bank rate was cut to 3 1/2 per cent, the twenty-first change in the last 12 months, and a lower rate is expected.

Commodity Prices Drop First Time In Last 9 Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.2 per cent in the week ended July 18, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The decline, which was the first in the past nine weeks, placed the all-commodity index at 80.1 per cent of the 1926 average. Despite this decline the all-commodity index is 1.8 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and 1.3 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

The farm products, foods, hides and leather products, and fuel and building materials groups declined during the week. Textile products, chemicals and drugs, house furnishings, and miscellaneous commodities advanced. Metals and metal products and building materials remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

Commodity Groups	July 18	July 11	July 4	June 27
All commodities	80.1	80.3	80.5	80.7
Farm products	80.2	80.4	80.6	80.8
Foods	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.9
Hides and leather prod.	83.8	84.0	84.2	84.4
Textile products	79.0	79.2	79.4	79.6
Fuel and lighting mat.	78.9	79.1	79.3	79.5
Metals and metal prod.	86.1	86.3	86.5	86.7
Building materials	82.4	82.6	82.8	83.0
Chemicals and drugs	79.0	79.2	79.4	79.6
House furnishings	71.4	71.6	71.8	72.0
Miscellaneous	79.3	79.5	79.7	79.9
Semi-manufactured goods	75.2	75.4	75.6	75.8
Finished products	81.4	81.6	81.8	82.0
All commodities other than farm products and food	79.9	80.1	80.3	80.5
All commodities other than farm products and food and goods	79.4	79.6	79.8	80.0

*Not computed.

Southern Worker's Pay Rises With Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—With its average hourly wage the same, the southern industrial worker has, however, had his weekly pay check increased, during the last week, from an average of \$14.96 to \$15.82 because of increased industrial activity, the Southern States Industrial Council declared in a wage-and-hour survey. The increase has resulted in a boost of the work week from an average of 36.2 hours to 38.3 hours.

Pennsylvania Railroad Operating Revenue Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Net railway operating income of the Pennsylvania Railroad in June, before fixed charges and other income, was \$6,707,381, an increase of \$464,297 over June, 1935. Operating revenues in the month amounted to \$36,013,833, a gain of nearly 14 per cent over the 1935 comparative.

Passenger revenues in the first full month of the new low fare era were up 10 per cent, to \$13,670,000, or 6.6 per cent above June, 1935. In the first five months of the year, the company's passenger revenues ran approximately 10 per cent ahead of the similar period in 1935.

Siamese Highway Program Stimulates Auto Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—Demand for motor vehicles in Siam has been notably stimulated as a consequence of the extensive highway construction program now under way there, according to a Department of Commerce report from Bangkok.

Sales of passenger cars and trucks in the first quarter of this year totaled 178 units compared with 127 units in the preceding quarter and 111 units in the first quarter of 1935, statistics show. The volume of sales in the first three months of 1936, it is pointed out, is the highest total recorded for any quarterly period.

No Sound Money Without Balanced Budget, Says Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—Monetary authorities are powerless to assure the future soundness of the country's money and banking system so long as the federal budget remains unbalanced, the Guaranty Trust Company "Survey" states in its monthly review of business conditions.

Commenting on the recent action of the Federal Reserve Board in increasing reserve requirements of its member banks 50 per cent, the bank says:

"Excess bank reserves represent only one aspect—and, in the long run, not the most important aspect—of the menace of inflation. 'Regardless of Federal Reserve policy, a balanced national budget is absolutely essential to the preservation of a sound currency.'"

The bank contended that the changing of reserve requirements "is a device that should be used only on the rarest occasions when there is a clear and urgent need for control."

"Frequent use of this method," the review continued, "would make it impossible for bankers to know where they stood in formulating their credit policies."

"As long as bankers remain subject to fixed laws and rules governing reserves, it is of utmost importance that they know what their reserve requirements are. The ever-present possibility of drastic changes—particularly advances in reserve requirements—would constitute a serious unsettling influence in the banking situation."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK
The stock market again produced the outstanding financial news of the week. It made on Tuesday the twelfth successive increase in closing averages over the previous day, a record not equaled since 1929. Previous record since that peak year was eight successive higher closing levels in June, 1935. For the rest of the week the market had its expected reaction or consolidation of gains. Volume continued at the higher levels which began shortly after the Fourth of July.

The outstanding explanation of the rise is the wave of favorable second-quarter earnings statements now appearing. Earnings are averaging at least 50 per cent ahead of the same period in 1935. Among the outstanding increases reported were the following:

Company	1936	1935
Chrysler	198	135
Youngstown	198	135
Carbide	88	59

*On preferred.

Hardly second in importance to the earnings improvement was the wave of increased dividend announcements. Peak dividends of the week in this respect were the announcement after the close on Friday of Chrysler's dividend of \$4, compared with the previous quarterly payment of \$1.50, which followed a quarterly of \$1. There is no doubt left that the Revue of 1936 is having the desired effect of increasing dividends, giving traders another argument for the thesis that the safest investment is a speculation.

News Supports Bull Market

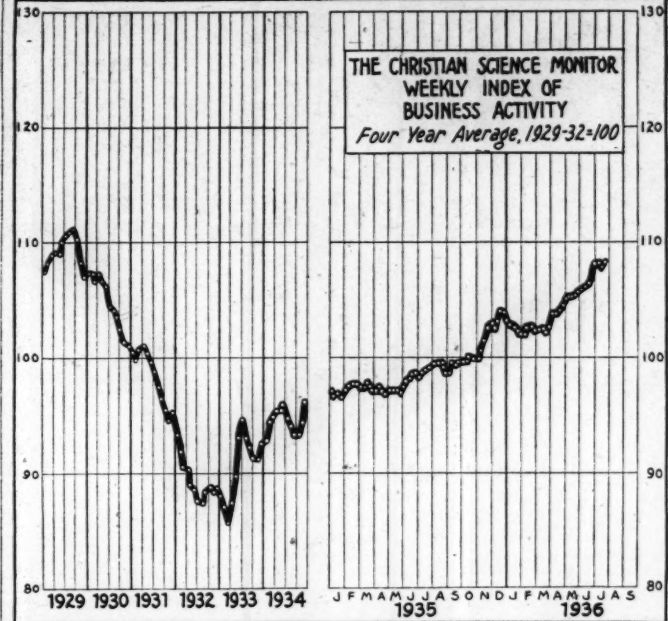
Of course the business statistics have also provided ample support for the bull market, with steel operations defying all predictions of a decline, railroad carloadings running 25 per cent ahead of last year, and electric power output maintaining its margin of increase so steadily as to make the question of new generating facilities a more and more active one.

Bonus redemptions are apparently leveling out at about \$1,150,000,000 out of \$1,700,000,000 issued, and there may be some connection between these payments and the splendid retail news but the Street is inclined to feel that business would have been good anyway. Even the announcement of revival of overtime wage rates in the steel industry was taken bullishly as both weakening the prospects of unionization and as indicating the degree of recovery in steel activities.

The copper move reached altogether unexpected proportions. A fortnight ago predictions were that July sales might reach 25,000 tons, against 18,000 in May and in June. On Tuesday alone last week, however, sales reached 108,000 tons and for the month to date the total is 170,000 tons, making an all-time record both for a single day and a single month. Virtually all this copper went at the old 9 1/2-cent level, and is for delivery through October, when another move at the new price of 9 1/2 cents may be expected. American consumption of copper is running at most 50 per cent ahead of the 1935 rate, but European consumption is averaging about 81,000 tons a month against 92,000 tons a month last year.

There was much interest in the foreign trade news. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reported that for June and for the first half of 1936 we imported more than we exported. The Federal Reserve Board also commented on the recent report of the Finance Division of the Department of Commerce showing that we are now a heavy importer of capital on balance. It indicated that probably five sixths of the \$3,350,000,000 of gold imports since the end of 1933 is due to the movement of capital to this country, through foreign buying of securities on the New York Stock Exchange, the repatriation of American-held foreign securities, the

Monitor Index Shows Business Continues at High Summer Level



Business in general continued at a relatively high level though there is evidence of a slowing-down in activity along some lines. An advance which wiped out the previous week's decline was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity. On July 18 the index registered 108.3 (preliminary) compared with 107.9 on July 11 and 98.9 on July 20, 1935.

The rise in the index resulted entirely from an increase in adjusted figures for electric power production which persists in its record-breaking course. Seasonally adjusted data for bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous revenue freight car loadings, the other two components of the index, record a sideways movement for the former and a contra-seasonal decline for the latter.

The advance in the power production series was attributed to a large extent to extremely high temperatures throughout most of the country. Utility officials indicate, however, that practically all branches of the power service are showing sizable gains over last year and both industrial and commercial sales are above a year ago. Expansion of rural electrification and sales of electric refrigerators and other electrical domestic equipment are making rapid strides and consequently are helping to boost power consumption.

Steel operations according to the Iron Age estimates for last week, advanced two points to 71 per cent of capacity. Demand has been better sustained than was predicted a month or so ago, and while some decline is likely next month, requirements for new models of automobiles are expected to take up some of the slack. What is more significant, investigations reveal that steel now being delivered is going into actual consumption and is not being purchased to build up surplus stocks. Further gains were reported in retail trade over the country. Vacation and travel requirements have boosted merchandise sales, and more favorable weather conditions have stimulated buying. Wholesale trade has increased sharply in volume in anticipation of heavy fall retail business.

An increase in automobile production last week is estimated by Grant's Reports, raising output to 96,883 units from 91,027 units the previous week. This rise is attributed to a return to July production schedules following a curtailment the week before due to hot weather. Continued high demand for this year's models stimulated in part by home payments is exceeding all expectations.

Higher earnings reports and increased dividend payments were notable features of the week's announcements. Prominent among the list of increased dividends were those of Chrysler Corporation and International Harvester.

Rains in the drought areas have helped to lower the high temperatures but have not relieved the critical condition of crops to any great extent. Commodity prices, especially for farm products and foods, continue to advance. Further employment gains are recorded, with the steel industry reporting the employment of labor in the first half of the year in excess of 1935.

Investment Trust Affairs

These investment trusts report for the fiscal period ended June 30, 1936, in most cases for six months:

Chartered Investors, Inc.—Six months ended June 30, 1936, after expenses and federal income taxes, but exclusive of net profit of \$49,289 on investment, which was credited to capital surplus. This compares with \$123,345 profit after taxes, but exclusive of \$1,264,841 loss in sale of securities charged to capital surplus in first half of 1935. Balance sheet as of June 30 shows securities with market value of \$1,656,391, and cash of \$181,000. June 30, 1935, investments at market value totaled \$5,067,000, and cash \$696,665.

Investment Company of America—Liquidated value June 30, 1936 of \$52,511, a share after allowing for federal normal income tax of 15 per cent and for management compensation contingently payable. No provision made for surplus on undistributed income. This compares with \$49,784 a share on Dec. 31, 1935, and \$27,190 on June 30, 1935.

Selected American Shares, Inc.—Six months ended June 30, 1936: Net investment income \$116,460, against \$92,864 in similar period a year ago equal in each period to 2 cents on 5,789,016 capital shares this year and on 4,853,105 in 1935. Net asset value \$1.57, against \$1.46. Net unrealized appreciation \$660,121, compared with \$1,411,281. If company qualifies as mutual investment company maximum federal income tax on unrealized appreciation investment may be reduced from \$2,665,000 provided for, to \$150,000, and net asset value would be increased to \$1.62 as of June 30, 1936. Total assets increased to \$8,547,158 on June 30, from \$8,128,128 on June 30 last year. Investments at market value \$2,716,694, against \$2,368,545.

United States and Foreign Securities Corporation as of June 30, 1936, net assets of \$28,552,508, with investments in shares of United States and International Securities Corporation calculated at \$1 a share, and surplus on undistributed profits, and \$865,000 for taxes on unrealized appreciation. Total assets, after deducting the \$865,000 and valuing its interest in United States and International Securities on the basis of the underlying assets, or approximately \$2,700,000, the total net assets were equal to \$181 a share of first preference shares of United States and Foreign; and after allowing for both classes of preferred stock, to \$162 2/3 a share of common stock. Excluding the investment in United States and International the assets of value of the common stock of United States and Foreign was \$10,959 a share of common stock.

Steel Operations For Week Record Further Advance

Weekly Steel Review
NEW YORK—Steel operations continue to present as fair a picture as the most optimistic prestidigitator of a month or two ago could have painted in the richest pigments of his fancy. Not only have operations failed to show the usual seasonal decline, and have stubbornly held in July at levels as good as June, but indications are that August will be nearly as good as July.

Hardly any observers now appear to have the hardihood to forecast a dip in August as low as the 50 per cent operating rate which as late as the beginning of June was predicted even for July. To further improve the outlook, the price of steel scrap, usually taken as an advance sign of changing operating rates, has begun to rise, after having declined during almost the entire second quarter of the current year. That decline was taken as a forerunner of a fall in steel operations which did not materialize, and so the current rise may prove to be similarly misleading, but other signs this time point in the same direction.

Speedier Deliveries Wanted

For example, "a striking feature of the present steel situation," according to Iron Age last Thursday in its midweek trade review "is the pressure being brought on mills to speed deliveries, which applies even on steel bought at lower prices in June with the understanding that shipments would be made at the convenience of the mills. (This) insistence and the willingness of buyers to place new orders without quibbling as to price convince the steel trade that nearly all current steel output is going into immediate consumption, while the widespread character of the buying indicates that general business possibilities have proceeded further in the recovery cycle than had been generally believed."

Another sign of probable sustained production is the outlook for automobile production. "Indications still point," says the magazine Steel today, "to an extremely short dip in (automobile) production, with change-overs to new models being made. Many observers believe volume (of steel operations) will be supported substantially well into August, even though operations may fluctuate from week to week in the future in some districts."

Prices Remain Strong
The steel-price structure remains very strong. Iron Age calls prices firmer than at any time since the NRA code was scrapped. Consumers who have shopped around for concessions have been unable to get anything off the quoted prices. A certain amount of structural steel is being sold at a discount to get rid of it, but this is a counter-move against C. I. O. list of increased dividends were those of Chrysler Corporation and International Harvester.

Rains in the drought areas have helped to lower the high temperatures but have not relieved the critical condition of crops to any great extent. Commodity prices, especially for farm products and foods, continue to advance. Further employment gains are recorded, with the steel industry reporting the employment of labor in the first half of the year in excess of 1935.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	July 18	July 11	July 4	June 27
Combined index	108.3	107.9	98.9	98.9
Steel production	71.0	70.7	67.1	67.1
Freight car loadings	120.5	120.4	117.1	117.1
Car loadings, misc	97.7	98.5	91.8	91.8

*Preliminary.

United Air Lines Sets All-Time Traffic Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO—Air passenger, mail and express traffic for the first six months made a new high record for United Air Lines during the period ended June 30, last, president W. A. Patterson announced. Revenue passengers increased 15 per cent, air express 50 per cent, air mail 11 per cent, and mileage 20 per cent, over the similar period of 1935.

During the six months period United carried 91,830 revenue passengers, 1,040,482 pounds of express, and 2,661,144 pounds of mail. Total miles flown were 7,833,635, additional mileage being necessary to care for increased business. In the corresponding period last year, United carried 80,330 revenue passengers, 692,685 pounds of express, and 2,388,158 pounds of mail, and flew 6,544,504 miles. At the present time United is flying 30 per cent of the passenger-miles in the United States, 36 per cent of the air mail pound-miles and 42 per cent of the air express pound-miles, Mr. Patterson said.

United is currently operating 50 three-mile-a-minute twin-engine transports and is taking delivery of additional equipment soon.

Eleven States in West Have Better Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO—Eleven Far West states, during the first half of 1936, had business activity considerably higher than in the corresponding time of the preceding four years, according to the Bank of America Business Review.

"In every month of this year to date," Bank of America's western business index has increased over the corresponding months of the preceding four years," the review says. "In the first six months of 1936, the average index figure was 73.8, which was 12.8 per cent above the average for the first half of 1935, 14.8 per cent above 1934, 28.1 per cent above 1933, and 12.7 above 1932."

Chicago Business For Week Centers On Wholesale Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO—Chicago business was centered on the wholesale trade during the past week because of the shift preceding the opening of the annual fall markets, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

House business slowed up materially while merchants from all over the Middle West and North West were sending in reservations for attendants at the events beginning August 3. A number of merchants were due in Chicago for some of the preliminary market events which take place this week.

The Domestic Trade Department of the Chicago Association of Commerce described reservations for the Interstate Merchants Council meeting as "spectacular" because of the excellent trade in summer lines throughout all of Chicago's trade areas. Except for extreme drought sections, the orders sent in by road salesmen continued to be large.

Summer apparel and millinery have been exhausted by most retail merchants and the second lines of fall apparel are already on the market, at a time when the first lines are still being sold. Sully's substantial commitments, likewise, have been made for fall and winter in men's furnishings.

Retail business in Chicago continued to be 10 per cent or more ahead of a year ago.

Stores are preparing for three big retail events in Chicago during August—special sellings of fur, furniture and shoes.

Securities Traded During June Rise 1.1 P.C. in Valuation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—A summary issued by the Securities Exchange Commission discloses that the combined value of sales in June of stocks and bonds on national securities exchanges was \$1,447,926,966, although the value of stock sales, including rights, fell below the May level.

The figures for the two categories were: Stocks, \$1,164,147,431, 4.8 per cent decrease over sales (market value), \$283,772,216, 36 per cent increase.

The total volume of stocks in June, including rights, at \$3,937,284 shares was 6 per cent below May, while the total face amount bond turnover was \$332,358,475, a 33.2 per cent increase over the 250,000,000 in May trading days and 113 hours; in June, 26 days and 118 hours.

A feature of the summary was that while there was a recession in the stock turnover on the New York Exchange, the number of shares traded and their value were somewhat greater in June than in May on certain of the smaller exchanges, among them being the Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh and San Francisco Stock Exchanges. The largest June turnover in the group, however, was \$19,907,549, valued at \$13,755,942 on the Chicago Exchange. The Boston Stock Exchange showed a decrease.

Labor's Business View Encouraging

WASHINGTON (AP)—Signs of a business pickup this coming fall, stronger than had been expected, are reported by the American Federation of Labor in its monthly business survey.

At the same time, the Federal Reserve Board noted that the volume of production, employment and trade held up to its May level throughout June, contrary to a usual seasonal decline.

"Buyers for retail stores are flocking to New York and Chicago in larger numbers than in any of the last six years," the A. F. of L. survey said.

"A better fall retail season than any since 1929 is expected and orders to manufacturers should create many jobs and raise workers' buying power."

Electric Refrigerator Sales Continue to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Household electric refrigerator sales during June and the first six months of 1936 registered sharp advances as compared with the volume of the similar periods of 1935, according to the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. In June 210,008 units, worth \$17,323,013, were sold in this country, as against 149,983, valued at \$11,159,075, in the like month of last year.

For the first six months of this year sales amounted to 1,311,820 units, valued at \$107,019,161, as compared with 1,005,981 units, worth \$77,553,148, for the first half of 1935. World sales for the first six months of 1936 totaled 1,410,893 units, costing \$114,257,950, as against 1,071,754 units, valued at \$82,452,696, in the corresponding period last year.

Assets of Income Fund Show Substantial Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Quarterly Income Shares, Inc., reports net assets at market value, of \$43,129,946, for the quarter ended July 15, 1936. This is a gain of \$2,287,385, inclusive of a tax reserve on unrealized profits, over the quarter ended April 15, 1936, and a gain of \$12,432,602 over a year ago.

With the payment of the 14th consecutive dividend of 762.94, total cash distributions to shareholders reached the aggregate of \$8,365,664, which was 12.8 per cent above the aggregate for the first half of 1935, 14.8 per cent above 1934, 28.1 per cent above 1933, and 12.7 above 1932.

State Chartered Banks' Resources Up Three Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—State chartered banks in the United States have increased their total resources by more than \$3,000,000,000 in a year, according to a report just issued by the state bank division of the American Bankers Association. The report was prepared from data furnished by state banking departments.

The combined resources of 10,473 state-supervised banks were \$35,724,723,000 as of Dec. 31, 1935," the report says. "Total deposits amounted to \$30,526,920,000. Total loans and discounts stood at \$12,430,404,000 and total investments were \$14,170,421,000." A year previous there were 10,644 state-supervised banks, with combined resources of \$32,680,203,000; total deposits, \$27,297,859,000; loans and discounts, \$13,040,650,000, and investments, \$12,582,325,000.

Of the reporting state banking institutions on Dec. 31, 1935, 82 per cent were commercial banks, 9 per cent trust companies, almost 9 per cent stock and mutual savings banks and less than 1 per cent private banks. The report adds:

"The parallel upward movements of deposits and total invested funds of total state supervised banks during the years 1934 and 1935, after declines in these items in 1932 and 1933, are indications of definite steps toward recovery in state banking."

Based on figures assembled for total state supervised banks on resources and liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1931, to 1935, it is noted: (1) that deposits in 1935 rose approximately 12 per cent over the previous year, as compared with an increase of about 9 per cent in 1934 over the year 1933, and declines of 7 per cent and 12 per cent in 1933 and 1932, respectively, from the preceding years of 1932 and 1931; and (2) that total invested funds increased by approximately 2 per cent in 1935 and 9 per cent in 1934 and by 11 per cent in 1933.

In a survey and analysis of earnings and expenses of state banks doing a commercial business, it is brought out that in a majority of states they have increased their earning ability during 1935, the basis being data covering 1928 banks in 42 states.

Farm Milk Income Best in 5 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Cash income from milk brought American dairy farmers a total of \$688,000,000 in the first six months of 1936, the first in five years, the Milk Industry Foundation announced.

The figures were about \$28,000,000 ahead of the total income from milk in the same period last year, the report said.

"Milk still remains the farmers' best source of income," the foundation report stated, "despite the gradual betterment in all farm prices. In 1936 improvement has been materially aided by the rising tide of consumer buying power in cities, where efficient milk distribution has been maintained."

The foundation stated that while the drought in many dairy states has curtailed production, the higher prices now

Continued from Page 1

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McNULTY'S, Limited
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We have the most complete stock of ENGLISH HIGH GRADE POCKET CUTLERY and also a complete assortment of ENGLISH FISHING TACKLE.
THE TOURTELLOTT HARDWARE CO. LTD.
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, CAN.

TORONTO
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
830 to 1:00 daily. Telephone HY. 7298. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.
Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

ONTARIO
TORONTO
(Continued)

SPORT TOGS
are refreshed to smart newness when dry cleaned by our
Revitalized Dry Cleaning Process
LLOYDBROOK 2121
TORONTO LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

A. J. Stone
Beauty Salon
Individual
Coiffure Styling
PERMANENT WAVES FROM \$5
1465 Yonge Street at St. Clair
HY 0404

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MELROSE 2423
Breakfasts • Lunches
Teas and Dinners
The Diet Kitchen
Tea Rooms
72 BLOOR ST. WEST (at BAY ST.)

REAL SERVICE IN THE MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING and STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDD
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
KINGSDALE 5007

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my rouletman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundry & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL 5131
WINDSOR
Canada's Finest Shoes
for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

QUEBEC
MONTREAL
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Wilbank 3636

"Montreal's Quality Store"
BURBERRY COATS
for Ladies and Gentlemen
English Haberdashery,
Hats, Shoes and Clothes
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.
ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

LAY AWAY A FUR COAT
Special Summer Offering
79.50 WITH A MUFF
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7899 1195 Phillips Square

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver
WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

QUEBEC
MONTREAL
(Continued)

Out of Town?
Simpson's Personal Shopping Service Will Take Over Your Shopping Worries
If you find yourself in a predicament, don't be alarmed. Just write a note to Simpson's Personal Shopping Service, stating your needs. Expert shoppers will give your orders personal attention—you can safely rely on them to choose as carefully as you would yourself, for everything from sporting goods to evening frocks. Enjoy your holiday—let us do the work!
Store Hours
9:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.
Saturdays till 1:00 p. m.

Simmons
Montreal
AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Mid-Summer
Clearance Sale
BEST VALUES
In Imported
Fine Linens
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large variety in latest designs.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

***DOLLARD**
4601
Vipond-Tolhurst
COMPANY LIMITED
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE-SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1254 McGill College Ave. Montreal
Phone: LANCHESTER 4638
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAW'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WL 4415
SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA
You'll Enjoy Shopping At
THE SIMPSON
Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATCHEWAN
Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/2 a line for one day. 1/4 a line for two days. 1/3 a line for three days. 1/4 a line for four days. 1/5 a line for five days. 1/6 a line for six days. 1/7 a line for seven days. 1/8 a line for eight days. 1/9 a line for nine days. 1/10 a line for ten days. 1/11 a line for eleven days. 1/12 a line for twelve days. 1/13 a line for thirteen days. 1/14 a line for fourteen days. 1/15 a line for fifteen days. 1/16 a line for sixteen days. 1/17 a line for seventeen days. 1/18 a line for eighteen days. 1/19 a line for nineteen days. 1/20 a line for twenty days. 1/21 a line for twenty-one days. 1/22 a line for twenty-two days. 1/23 a line for twenty-three days. 1/24 a line for twenty-four days. 1/25 a line for twenty-five days. 1/26 a line for twenty-six days. 1/27 a line for twenty-seven days. 1/28 a line for twenty-eight days. 1/29 a line for twenty-nine days. 1/30 a line for thirty days. 1/31 a line for thirty-one days. 1/32 a line for thirty-two days. 1/33 a line for thirty-three 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1/618 a line for six hundred eighteen days. 1/619 a line for six hundred nineteen days. 1/620 a line for six hundred twenty days. 1/621 a line for six hundred twenty one days

FAITH is the subtle chain that binds us to the Infinite: the voice of a deep life within.—ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.

Daily Features

LET each man think himself an act of God, his mind a thought, his life a breath of God.—BAILEY.

Nature Notes



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

What's in a Name
(Answers to Correspondents)

OLIVER—This surname is from the personal name of the same formation.

Burnham is a local name from the hamlet famous for its beech trees.

Mac is one of the many shortened forms derived from the personal name *Thomas*, as in *Mac* and *Mace*.

Schooley is a local name from the parish of *Scoley* in the West Riding of Yorkshire, from which the first holder of the name migrated.

Paulsen is a patronymic surname that comes from the name of *St. Paul*. The *sen* in this name is a Teutonic suffix meaning "son of."

Lovemore is one of those interesting phrase-names like *Drinkwater* and *Wagstaff*, that are to be read literally. This one in particular conveys an injunction that the world today should heed.

Shawber, a shortened form of *Shaw*, is local, and means "dweller at the wood."

Marina is a rather rare surname on the poetic baptismal name *Marina*, a derivation from the Latin *mare*, "the sea."

Felten is from the local name *Elton*, which is a village in County Hereford, England.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Recording Unseconded Motion

Question: The bylaws plainly state: "It shall be the duty of the clerk to keep a full and complete record of the proceedings of the meetings of the church and of the board of directors."

At a board of directors' meeting, a motion is presented but not seconded. Kindly advise if the motion should be placed on the minutes of the meeting. The one presenting the motion feels that it should be made a matter of record.

Answer: A motion which is not seconded is not a complete motion, therefore should not be recorded in the minutes. A member may request that it be recorded, just as he may request that his vote on a question be recorded; and the request may be granted either by general consent or, if there is objection, by majority vote.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISERMAN, M. A.

The Latchet of Jesus' Shoe
WHEN the Baptist was seeking to make plain to his hearers the greatness of the Messiah, for whom he was preparing the way, he made this assertion: "There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unlatch." (Mark 1:7.)

The reference to the "shoe latchet" (or, as we would say, the "shoelace" or "shoestring") naturally suggests even to the modern reader the humility of the speaker as contrasted with the importance of him to whom he referred. But to an Oriental the contrast would be still more striking, for it seems that in the East "everything connected with the feet and shoes is defiled and debasing" (cf. Hastings: Bible Dictionary, III, 47); while naturally the adjustment of the "shoe latchet" was probably the most insignificant task of all.

Take a Vacation

IF YOU keep your nose to the grindstone rough, And keep it there long enough, You soon will forget there is any such thing As the brooks that babble and the birds that sing. These three things will your world compose, Just you, the grindstone, and your poor old nose. —The Grange News.

Skyscraper Invades South Africa



Monitor Camera Club from L. D. Frank, Johannesburg, South Africa. This May Disillusion Inhabitants of Other Continents Who Still Believe South Africa to Be in a Primitive Stage

In Lighter Vein

On the Way

A reporter assigned to the budget-balancing squad, entered a committee room in the Senate Office Building just as the information was given out that the weight of the earth was estimated at six sextillion, 592 quintillion (6,592,000,000,000,000,000,000) tons.

Thinking that the speaker was referring to dollars, the reporter earnestly inquired: "In what year, Senator, will the national debt reach that amount?"

Newspaper Was His History Book
History Teacher: "Who was the victor in the Crimean War?"

Bright Pupil: "J. Edgar Hoover and his G-men."

Bridge Table Chat
"Our carpenter mentioned something about some 'ten-penny nails.'"

"Hm-m! He must have paid a dollar for a manicure."

Exact Measurement
Young Brown got a job in a shipyard. The first morning the foreman put a two-foot rule into his hand and told him to go and measure a large steel plate. Brown returned in 20 minutes. "Well," inquired the foreman, "what's the size?"

The youth displayed a satisfied grin. "It's just the length of this rule," he said, "and two thumbs over, with this brick, and the breadth of my hand, and my arm from here to there, bar the finger nails."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine*.

Pride
He was a good-natured Irishman, and was one of a number of men employed in erecting a new building. The owner of the building said to him one day:

"Pat, didn't you tell me that a brother of yours is a lawyer?"

"Yes, sor," replied Pat.

"And you a bod carrier! The good things of life are not equally divided, are they?"

"No, sor," said Pat. "Poor fellow—my brother couldn't do this to save his life!"

Difference of Opinion

"My dear," said the husband, "if you hadn't taken so long dressing we shouldn't have missed that train."

"If you hadn't made me run all the way to the station, darling," replied the wife, "we shouldn't have had to wait so long for the next."

That Makes One
"Do you know what all that bother was about outside the movie theater?"

"Yes, two boys were trying to get in on the same ticket, on the ground that they were half-brothers."

Music Lover
Young Lady (at piano): "You are very fond of music, aren't you, Mr. Johnson?"

Mr. Johnson: "Yes; but go on—never mind me."—*Whitley Seaside Chronicle*.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Progressive Old-Fashioned Games

BRIDGE tables are set up for two couples at each table. Upon each bridge table is laid out an array of old games such as tiddly-winks, jacks, jack-straws, lotto, checkers, and so on along the line. Marbles may be included, with a piece of felt covering a table.

Each player's score is kept at each of the games, as he moves from table to table, which he may do at a signal from the hostess, or as each group finishes. An extra table or two allows the guests to move along when ready. Each guest must have played at each table, before the evening is ended. Appropriate prizes for the highest and lowest scores may be given.—*Amy B. Brooklyn*.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What did Governor Landon have to say, in his acceptance speech, about the dole?
2. Did Landon drop any hint to Labor as to his preference for industrial unions or craft unions?
3. Does Landon propose to continue paying cash benefits to farmers?
4. What does Landon think about the Social Security Act?
5. What is Landon's position with regard to monopolies?
6. In what state capitol are hunger marchers camped?
7. According to the latest figures, how do the United States, Britain, Japan, France, Germany, and Italy rank in sea power?
8. What tactics are the Spanish rebels employing in the siege of Madrid?
9. What city has just passed Chicago as the world's fifth city?
10. Is it true that the American steel industry is ready to adopt the basic 48-hour week?
11. What has President Roosevelt done by executive order for America's postal system that Congress declined to do by law?
12. What significant fact did Col. Lindbergh impress on German visitors in his Berlin address?
13. In what country has recently taken place the "most sweeping act of pardon in recent years"?
14. How, according to Governor Green of Rhode Island, was Governor Landon able to balance the Kansas budget in 1933, 1934, and 1935?
15. How does America's farm income this year compare with 1935?
16. What country is planning to nationalize all industry?
17. In rearming the Dardanelles, has Turkey violated its treaties?
18. Did the United States import more goods than it exported during June?
19. According to a recent court ruling, may an airplane fly low over private property?
20. When and where is the "biggest mass registration in history" to take place?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Beauty in Madrid



Monitor Camera Club from Bertha M. Presby, New York City. A Peaceful View of the Post Office and Statue of Cybele, in the Spanish Capital

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TODAY'S easy cryptogram comes from a Chicago reader, and contains valuable information for the solvers of this type of puzzle. Beginners will find the so-called printer's table: E, T, A, I, S, O, N, etc., useful in solving crypts. This table indicates that the letter "E" predominates in the English language.

ZAX BXVVCX ZW VDX TBED-

TSXV FQ PZCX ZWVXA GQXR

VDTA TAI ZVDCX: QXXO FV

DXCX UDXCX FV PTI SX QX-

XA WCXHGXA VBI OXXE VDFQ

FA PFAR WZC WGVGCX CXWX-

CXAJX.

2. Letter Changing

A GREENLAWN, L. I., reader submits the following: Chaffing

Daily Anecdote

Talent

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

KATHARINE CORNELL, the actress, was having her hair dressed by a young woman at her home. The actress was resting and quiet but a chance remark from the hairdresser made her open her eyes and sit up.

"I should have gone on the stage," said the young woman complacently. "But," returned Miss Cornell, "look at me—think how I have had to work and study to gain what success I have and win such fame as is now mine."

"Oh, yes," replied the young woman calmly, "but then I have talent."

only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing MONEY to PURSE in eight moves.

3. Another Bit of Logic

A PILOT, co-pilot, and mechanic are employed on a transcontinental airplane. Their names are Tom, Dick, and Harry (not respectively). On this plane are three passengers with the same names, Tom, Dick, and Harry; hereafter referred to as Thomas, Richard, and Henry in order to distinguish them from the three employees. Thomas lives in New York. The pilot lives halfway between New York and San Francisco. Henry earns exactly \$1000 a year. Dick won at golf in a match with the co-pilot. A neighbor of the pilot, who is one of the passengers, earns exactly three times as much as the pilot. The passenger living in New York has the same name as the pilot. What is the mechanic's name?

4. Deletion
A READER from Kerhonkson, N. Y., shares with others this old-timer:

There is a word of plural number, A foe to ease and tranquil slumber. If any other word you take and add

"Twill plural make— But if you add an 's' to this; How strange the metamorphosis. Plural is plural—then no more And sweet what bitter was before.

5. Rebus

A NOTHER rebus from Fargo, N. D., representing four words. The lines below give a clue:

ADOADO
D A
O D
ADOADO

Nothing serious here Just a play by Shakespeare!

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOY was given a small sum by an uncle to use for movie money. This was a happy experience for the child as his family usually had little to spend on recreation. It happened that two very good pictures were to be shown in the town within a week. He would save the money so that he might enjoy both.

On coming out from the first picture there was only one thing he could think about—how much Ted, a little friend who seldom got to see a moving picture, would have loved seeing it. How Ted would have laughed to see that clever monkey; how he would have marveled at the sea pictures; and how he would have enjoyed the western scenes!

It was a pull, but the boy with enough in his pocket for the next week's show made his decision. He would let Ted see this same show—and then the two boys could talk it all over.

Ted was overjoyed at the chance of going to the picture; and when the two boys met outside they hurried to their favorite place, Ted's back yard, and they rehearsed every act they could remember. And the lad who had done the worth-while deed of sharing never remembered that he was to miss the next week's performance.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. "We will not take our economies out of the allotments to the unemployed."

2. He is neutral. He said: "The right of labor to organize means to me the right of employees to join any type of union they prefer, whether it covers their plant, their craft, or their industry."

3. For the time being, yes. He said: "Some of our farmers, dependent in part upon foreign markets, suffer from disadvantages arising from world disorder. Until these disadvantages are eliminated we propose to pay cash benefits in order to cushion our farm families against the disastrous effects of price fluctuations and to protect their standard of living."

4. We shall undertake to aid these innocent victims of the depression. In addition, we shall amend the Social Security Act to make it workable."

5. I propose to use the full power of the Federal Government to break up private monopolies and to eliminate private monopolistic practices."

6. In the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Penna. They are demanding adequate unemployment relief. The legislature have been deadlocked over the plan."

7. The United States Navy Department reports Britain leading with 307 ships with a tonnage of 1,224,329; United States is second with 324 of 1,080,715 tons; Japan is third with 215 of 772,397 tons; France has 178 of 558,452 tons; Italy has 191 of 403,865 tons; Germany has 49 of 113,798 tons.

8. General Moia, in reporting that food, water, and other necessities are being kept from the capital, says: "It is better to bring Madrid to surrender by hunger than by cannon."

9. Shanghai has just completed its census, and reports 3,757,170 inhabitants, Chicago, on Dec. 28, 1935, claimed 3,757,000.

10. Yes. Other companies are expected to follow the lead of United States Steel in paying time and one half overtime on the basis of a 48-hour week.

11. He has placed all post offices under civil service.

12. That aviation has abolished defensive warfare; and that aviators must therefore work together for peace.

13. On July 23, President Miklas of Austria freed 10,000 political prisoners.

14. "By spending 90 cents for each \$100 spent for relief." He reports a statement by Landon on May 21, 1934: "It would be good business in my opinion for Kansas to borrow every dollar it can get under the FWA."

15. The Department of Agriculture reports for the first six months a rise of \$335,000,000 as compared with 1935.

16. The plan is proposed by President Toribio of Bolivia.

17. No; a new pact for the rearmament of the Dardanelles was formally signed by nine nations on July 20.

18. Yes, the exports were \$1,100,000 below imports.

19. "Nobody owns the air," ruled the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, when a damage suit was brought by owners of a piece of land who claimed that they owned 150 feet of air over their property.

20. In the United States, on Nov. 15, when between 26,000,000 and 30,000,000 workers are to be "tagged" in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act.

The Great Man

IT IS easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

Tubby and Baddy & Co.—A Revolt Against 'Revolve'



By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—A Dog About Town



By CARMACK

Editorials

A Muzzle for Monopoly?

"CO-OPERATION GOES TO TOWN" heads a chapter in "Consumer Co-operation in America," by Bertram B. Fowler. Skeptics raised their eyebrows at the claim when this book followed hard on Marquis W. Childs' "Sweden: The Middle Way." Considerable evidence, however, is piling up to indicate that co-operation, meaning consumer co-operation, while keeping a country residence, is now looking for a place in town.

It is becoming difficult to pick up a magazine without articles on the subject. It is in the air—and on the air. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace advocates a co-operative form of society. He wrote recently in Scribners Magazine:

The only way in which democracy can survive the logical onslaught of the dictator-state aspect of Communism and Fascism is to develop the genuine co-operative idea to the limit.

Toyohiko Kagawa, social reformer, Christian, and leader of the co-operative movement in Japan, impressed thousands of American hearers during his tour just ended by graphic description of what it is doing for millions in his own country. Public attention has now been sharply focused on this new philosophy of economic action by President Roosevelt's dispatch to Europe of a fact-finding commission to study "co-ops" in Britain and Scandinavian countries. The magazine Time emphasizes the fact that consumer co-operatives throughout the United States "now boast some 3,000,000 members, annual sales of \$400,000,000."

Co-operative Wholesale Society is Britain's biggest single business today. Having a retail turnover of one billion dollars, it owns 150 factories producing foods and goods for the profit of consumers only. The Co-operative Union in Sweden has broken monopolistic price-fixing, and by doing so has benefited not only its myriad members but all consumers. Fierce opposition has been met successfully there, as it has in Denmark and Finland, and in the Middle Western and Northwestern states of America, when the "co-op" members have been loyal, when there has

been no flight to the monopolistic price-cutter seeking to freeze out the co-operative.

Primarily, the co-operatives iterate and reiterate, the system is not merely to save pennies for the housewife or to cut the cost of running the family car. Of course, it tackles the economic equation from the side of abundance for consumers rather than of monopolistic restriction to help the producer. But co-operation, its advocates declare, is more than an economic approach. It is an attitude of thought, a philosophy of living, a one-for-all-and-all-for-one concept.

What are the prospects of general acceptance in the United States? Grave difficulties will certainly arise in finding competent management. Education and experience may solve them. Critics point out that an economic method which has made good in European countries may not click so well in the vast land of America with its heterogeneous units. To that argument proponents reply that already in such differing sections as Wisconsin and Massachusetts, Ohio and Connecticut, co-operatives are going strong.

But is the "rugged individualism" of the average American too deeply ingrained? Must he reach the point where the weekly grocery bill, for instance, hurts before he will adopt the altruism which promises he will find his own economic salvation in seeking the general good? When depressions pass, does he become apathetic to the menace of monopoly?

Secretary Wallace's dictum may be regarded with some skepticism, but it is interesting to recall a more temperate prediction by an eminent jurist. Twenty years ago, in his "Other People's Money," Justice Brandeis wrote:

When the co-operative movement develops in America, merchants and manufacturers will learn from farmers and workmen how to help themselves by helping one another, and thus join in attaining the New Freedom for all.

Consumer co-operation is not the panacea for all evils economic, but judged by experiences elsewhere it merits sympathetic consideration.

Republican, Not Red

EVEN with his country flaming in civil war, Spain's Ambassador to the United States found time to be courteous last night. His Government, at grips with revolt, had too frequently been termed a land of wild-eyed, looting Communists in the news. So he issued a rebuke, politely directed at "those who have not followed Spanish politics closely in recent months." He said:

The Government is a constitutional government, and has a parliamentary majority. The members of the Cabinet belong to parties and groups of the Republican Left, and even to some of the Republican Center parties. There is no representative from the Syndicalist or Communist groups of Parliament within the Cabinet.

The restraint of Ambassador Luis Calderon is in the best tradition of the manners, if not the politics, of old Castile. For tourists rescued from Spain usually have painted their statements liberally with the red of Communist disorders. And the press frequently fails to distinguish between government, allied radicals, and extremists who are devoted exclusively to sabotage.

Radical disorders there undoubtedly have been. But the bulk of evidence thus far goes to show that the perpetrators were not the radical Socialist groups nor the recognized Communist Party, both of which have wholeheartedly combined on a temporary basis with the constitutional Government, against the common Fascist enemy. Most of the disorders on the Government side, which have been surprisingly infrequent in view of the general disorganization, can probably be attributed to the Spanish extremists.

Only if the Socialist-Communist group suddenly decides the Government's power is waning, is it likely to strike for power against its present, anti-Fascist comrades-in-arms. From all indications no such decision has yet been made.

Price Discrimination

FOR many years the question of price discrimination has been raised in American commercial circles and discussed in the press and over the radio. It afforded those who attacked the chain store one of their most consistent arguments, and it was the subject of an investigation by the Government. The enactment of the Robinson-Patman bill was, therefore, not entirely unexpected. This legislation, which is today receiving so much attention on the part of sales and purchasing agents, had its inception in a commercial practice that had long been condemned in retail circles.

Not many years ago it was the well-established custom of merchants to reveal their selling prices only upon personal appeal. When a large department store adopted the radical practice of plainly marking each article with its selling price so that all, both customer and competitor, might read, it made commercial news.

There is as much integrity in the price as there is in the quality of an article. In both does the public express its interest, and since the consumers should have that information about the things they expect to buy, it is considered good merchandising to provide it in the simplest and the easiest way, on a tag attached to the arti-

cle. What is fundamentally good for the retail trade might well be good in the primary markets if not used as a price-fixing device to facilitate monopolistic scarcity. If the ultimate consumer and the retail merchants are both benefited by the openly priced commodities, then it would seem that the producer and the first buyer of commodities at wholesale can find benefit if they treat each alike.

This, it appears, is the general purpose of the Robinson-Patman bill. Whether the purpose can be achieved by this method without causing worse abuses than those the law aims at is another question. The law makes price discriminations illegal, that is, discriminations against buyers in like conditions. There is, however, no established classification of buyers in like conditions. Commercial practice in the United States has not defined completely the manufacturer, the producer, the jobber, the commission merchant, the wholesaler. A firm engaged in the primary markets may in one instance be a producer and in the next be a jobber. The difficulty is in knowing when the customers are in like condition and deserve like treatment.

Queen in Deed

THE Queen Mary proves her title by right of conquest. The lion and the unicorn are dancing a hornpipe in jubilation over her smart north Atlantic passage of four days, eight hours, thirty-seven minutes. The westward run from Cherbourg Breakwater to the Ambrose Channel Lightship wipes three hours, eight minutes off the record left in the lacy wake of the French Line steamer Normandie last year.

Not all the speed records for transatlantic passenger ships go into the log of the Cunard White Star clipper, however. The British liner's average speed per hour of 29.61 falls about .03 short of the Normandie's. By sailing a more direct course on the Great Circle track, the British liner offset her French rival's greater average speed.

The Normandie still holds the record for the eastern crossing. But the westward passage is the sterner testing ground owing to the prevailing headwinds encountered on that course. The Queen Mary's westward time falls only a few minutes short of the Normandie's record for the easier eastward course.

There is reason to suspect that Chief Engineer Lew Roberts kept the Queen Mary's turbines "under wraps" on her record crossing. That augurs well for the British liner because the Normandie is likely to challenge again sometime before winter sets in with its strong westerlies.

It is not easy to evaluate the practical significance of this hair-line contest for Atlantic speed supremacy. Shipping interests covet the blue ribbon for advertising purposes. It challenges marine engineering to match operating economy with tremendous speed. How well it succeeds in this respect is hard to say. At any rate, the Queen Mary's record knocks one adage into the scupperns by proving to all, and the Normandie in particular, that on the Atlantic a straight line is not the shortest distance between two points. It is more, than likely that both the French and British superliners can better the latter's record over the exact course. The race is far from finished.

American Politiciana
Grover Cleveland Proves
They Do Come Back

YOU can go down the entire line of the Presidents from George Washington to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and you will find only one who came back after retirement. That man was Grover Cleveland who lived in the White House four years, then took an enforced four-year vacation, and returned to the White House to spend another four years there. The situation is a bit confusing; historians list thirty-two Presidents in condensed tables, but close inspection reveals the Cleveland name entered twice and that we have had only thirty-one.

Among all our Chief Executives only three were presidential candidates three times and twice elected. As we have seen, Cleveland won, lost and won. Jefferson received four electoral votes in 1792, but apparently was not an avowed candidate against Washington; if we disregard this, we find that "The Sage of Monticello" lost four years later to John Adams, and then was elected twice in succession. Andrew Jackson failed at first, then was elected and re-elected. Strangely enough, all these men were Democrats.

There is a further similarity between the records of Cleveland and those of Jackson. Each time Jackson piled up a larger plurality of popular votes, and so did Grover. However, it is the electoral count that makes a President; and by the system a candidate can receive the greatest popular vote, yet lose out when the electoral college meets.

Grover Cleveland, the Democrat, and Benjamin Harrison, the Republican, were the only two opponents who played presidential tag in such a style as to succeed each other. They were the only presidential pair to ride together twice down Pennsylvania Avenue at the head of the inaugural procession. Although political enemies, they remained good personal friends.

In the bitter campaign of 1888, Harrison had managed to displace Cleveland in the White House, largely through the strategic efforts of able Republican workers. Don Cameron and Matthew S. Quay, United States Senators from rock-ribbed Republican Pennsylvania, had done valiant work; yet after the election Harrison snubbed them. Harrison attributed his success to Providence, not to the efforts of his workers.

At the Minneapolis convention of 1892, William McKinley and James G. Blaine opposed "Little Ben" for the nomination. Blaine had resigned as Secretary of State to make the race; however, the best he could do was to tie McKinley for second ranking while the President was renominated on the first ballot. The federal officeholders solidly supported him.

Dissension arose in the Democratic convention. The Tammany forces and Governor Hill of New York worked against Cleveland and for Hill. It was here that Bourke Cochran denounced Cleveland in a speech that made him famous overnight. General Bragg of Wisconsin answered with what proved to be the rallying cry, "We love him for the enemies he has made." Then that clever politician, William C. Whitney, managed the apparently impossible. Cleveland was nominated, but the delegates departed with daggers in their eyes if not in their boots.

The Republicans were confident. They did not foresee the vote-getting power of Bragg's slogan or of that bit of doggerel, "Grover, Grover, four years more of Grover." The McKinley tariff act of 1890, intended to improve labor conditions, had not produced the increased wages expected. There were disputes and strikes with troops called out and detectives spying. Cleveland almost doubled Harrison's 145 electoral votes with a 277 count.

C. S. L.

Cousins Under the Accents

English Leaves From an American's Notebook—III

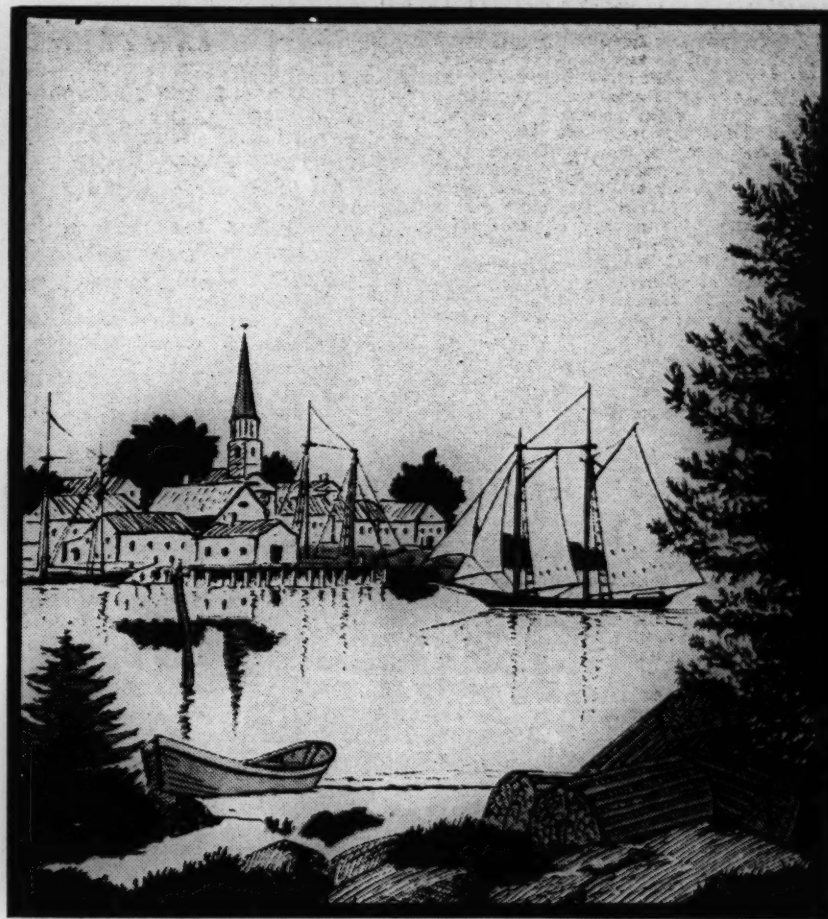
ENGLISHMEN have written some harrowing accounts of the perils of thirst on tropic deserts and far-away islands. An American teetotaler might compose a moving tale of the hazards of thirst in an English dining room. But it will have to be done soon, for the risks are not what I am told they once were or are yet on the Continent. In America the first thing a waitress brings you is a glass of water and it serves to indicate that your order has been taken. In English eating places you can get water but you have to ask for it and the waitress is likely to repeat, "A glass of water?" It's one way of asserting your Americanism, if you like to do that.

My experience is that your English cousins know you're an American without your advertising it. I had imagined that eight years in New England had taken some of the burrs off my middle western accent. A friend telephoned to the hotel for us and the switchboard operator did not at first understand the name. Finally, "Oh, yes! You mean the Americans—" but catching herself, "Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't mean—" Our friend assured her that we were Americans and that we didn't mind at all.

At a football game I admitted to the young fellow beside me my comparative ignorance of the game and asked a few pointers. He readily gave them, and added, "There's some of 'em tryin' to get your game started over 'ere; in fact, they're 'avin' a match so much as today."

"My game?" I asked.

Somewhere Down East



From the Book Jacket

A Port in the Country of the Pointed Firs

Exploring the New England Coast

Book News of the Day

THE human side of the New England coast region's romantic history is the track traversed by A. Hyatt Verrill in his latest literary adventure, *Along New England Shores* (New York: Putnam, \$3). There are histories and guidebooks galore about the coast towns, but not until Mr. Verrill happened along has anyone enlarged upon the human pattern to such an extent. His book covers the coast from Greenwich to Eastport, from past to present, and turns up many a fascinating tale in its eastward journey.

The thread of the book seldom deviates from salt-water things. Its industry and people, its houses and cultural background, whatever is reminiscent of the region's past, all savor of the sea. Most of the towns were dipped in the same mold. Fairfield, Saybrook, New London, Mystic and Stonington in Connecticut; Westerly, Providence and Newport in Rhode Island; New Bedford and the Cape towns of Massachusetts, and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, as well as playing exciting roles in the history of colonization, Indian warfare, whaling and privateering.

Wherever the journey leads, Mr. Verrill blends some legend into the time or place. Marblehead and Gloucester. Fishing and sea fights. Salem with its centuries of commerce and culture. Java Head and Chestnut Street. McIntyre mummies and Chinese chippendale, heritage of Salem's East India Marine. Portsmouth of John Paul Jones's day. Isles of Shoals when they were the habitat of smugglers and not summer boarders. The Maine coast towns, Portland and the river ports beyond. Bath on the Kennebec, home of the last windjammers. Mount Desert Island, tourist capital of the coast country today. Wiscasset, where the Sheepscot widens, "of all the old towns, in many respects the most attractive," its High Street a pageant of elegant houses, "built like ships by shipbuilders." Quite wisely, the author doesn't ven-

ture to rock the cradle of liberty. Were he to begin with the traditions and background of old Boston, there might be no end. There is lore enough in the smaller coastal nooks, anyway. He writes with a Yankee directness that makes for easy reading. More than one reader is likely to toss this book into the luggage compartment, lay out the route on a road map, and reach for New England's brass knocker.

H. T.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An Arabian View

(Of the Palestine Uprisings)

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The deplorable situation in the Holy Land since April 19 is becoming alarming and is arousing general interest.

My long residence in Palestine and my intimate association with the different elements of its inhabitants, the Christian Arabs, the Moslem Arabs and the Jews, give me an opportunity to make this pertinent statement: The Balfour Declaration was and still is the only factor responsible for all these sad calamities.

Arab tribes were already living in Palestine before the Jewish invasion under Joshua. Later, in historical time, Omar, the great Moslem leader, arrived in 634 A. D. with his conquering army, and gave his famous "Covenant" to the Arab Patriarch Sophronios of Jerusalem. Since that date up to the present—a period of 1302 years—the Arab population has uninterruptedly been the dominant factor in that country. They are thus the incontestable owners of the land and have sole claim to occupy it without being molested.

From 1516 until the World War the Turks attempted to bend the political muscles of Palestine and the whole of Arabia, but all their attempts were unsuccessful. The Arabs were never reconciled to the Turkish rule, and were continually seeking the means to liberate themselves completely. The war presented an opportune moment.

The allies promised the Arabs their independence if they joined them in fighting the central powers. The Arabs have priority in guarantees which were officially given them by Great Britain to secure their support in the war. It was on Aug. 30, 1915, that Sir Henry McMahon, then High Commissioner of Egypt, gave the pledge to Sharif Hussein of Mecca. The pledge ran in this tenor: "Our (British) desire for the independence of the Arab countries." On October 25 Sir Henry McMahon confirmed the policy of his Government and concluded this covenant by which Great Britain undertook "to recognize and support the independence of the Arabs and to assist them to establish what may appear to be most suitable form of government."

This policy was confirmed by the other allies. Two years later, however, Alfred Balfour made his declaration with the two contradictory promises. The Arabs very strongly opposed this new policy, which Balfour himself called "an experiment." They protested vehemently to the League of Nations and to the British Government.

Several British inquiry commissions which were sent to investigate and report on the disturbances invariably denounced the Government's policy and the influx of Jewish immigrants.

The British Government has through all these 18 years of her mandate over Palestine turned a deaf ear to the Arabs' appeals and also has neglected the recommendations of its own inquiry commissions. The continuous influx of Jewish immigrants at the most appalling rate of 60,000 or over a year is obviously disconcerting to the Arabs. It is also detrimental to the interests of the Jews themselves. The country is not economically able to support such a great number of immigrants in close succession.

It may be edifying to those interested to know that the prewar Jews were living in perfect harmony with the Arab elements. Had the modern Jews come to Palestine with the same peaceful intentions as their poor, non-aggressive predecessors did, they would have been just as hospitably received.

As a man who sincerely wishes the general peace and happiness of mankind, I would suggest that people wishing to settle in a new land should accept the free and vast territories offered to them, rather than force themselves on an already crowded and impoverished country. To be obstinate will make matters worse and cause repercussions in different parts of the world, as has already been seen. Let us yield to reason and fairness so that this world may be freed from war, hatred and violence.

E. SAWARINI

Brookline, Mass.

The
Wide Horizon

Charting the Political Map

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY
By Erwin D. Canham

THE political managers of Governor Landon and President Roosevelt are continually computing what areas each candidate must win. Each has a group of states which he is already certain to carry. The entire fight rotates around a small group of pivots to be fought over while the candidates are holding their own in other areas. The pivots are New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Without carrying one of these states, neither candidate is likely to win. Probably the successful candidate will carry two of them.

It is, indeed, almost a mathematical business. The political managers have spread out maps upon their office tables. The maps are shaded into three colors: certain, possible, lost. Although Messrs. Farley and Hamilton are each claiming—for publication—almost everything in sight, you would be surprised to see how closely their private calculations agree. It is a simple matter to reconstruct one of these political maps.

You begin by giving President Roosevelt the "Solid South." Defections are not quite unprecedented in that area, but they are not in sight now. Therefore we begin by coloring "New Deal" the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. They have a total of 113 votes in the electoral college.

Governor Landon also has a nucleus to start with. This year it is nearly sure to go Republican, but it is hard to define, for it shades off awkwardly. Governor Landon's most certain area, therefore, may include: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The total is eighty-three electoral votes.

After taking the Solid South, most political mathematicians compute Roosevelt totals thus: Add to the 113 certain votes the totals of four border states which almost always go Democratic, and for which the New Deal has done a lot: Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma and Tennessee, totaling forty-eight votes. Senator Barkley in Kentucky, the Pendergast machine in Missouri, the big Democratic totals shown in the Oklahoma senatorial primary, and the influence of Cordell Hull in Tennessee, are all big factors pulling these states into the Democratic column. The Landon people had hoped for Oklahoma, but after the sweeping victory of Representative Josh Lee in the senatorial primary they have revised their views. Well, by adding the Solid South and border states together, you get 161 votes for the New Deal.

After that what must President Roosevelt carry to be elected? He must take, for example, California and Wisconsin, in both of which states there are many conflicting factors, but with thirty-four votes; bringing his total to 195. To that he must add, for example, Illinois and New York—which have seventy-six votes between them, thus giving him 271 votes, or five over the needed 266. To reach this total otherwise, he would have to carry a dozen lesser, more doubtful, states.

And Governor Landon, conversely, must fight for success in these pivotal states if he is to get to the White House. There is a long list of states now apparently leaning to Landon. They cannot be said to be as likely for him as the border states are for President Roosevelt. They include: Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming. They have eighty-seven votes, raising the Landon figure to 146 votes.

Then come many states, conceded to be fighting ground by both sides. They include Arizona, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington and West Virginia. They have eighty votes. Assume that Governor Landon wins them all. His totals would then reach 250 votes, sixteen short of the needed 266. Of course, he will not win all these states. His chances are weakest in states like Washington, or West Virginia with the organized miners, or Montana, or even Pennsylvania. But just assuming he carries all these fighting ground states, he still would not be elected without taking one of the border states, or California, Wisconsin, Illinois, or New York.

California has been written off privately by the Landon leaders. Wisconsin—well, they admit it is very dubious. The real battle then reverts to Illinois and New York, as well as Pennsylvania, which for purposes of computation we have conceded to Governor Landon. Of course, it, too, is dubious. But these three big states, including ninety-two votes between them, dominate the election. In each state there is a strong Democratic city machine, and powerful Republican strength in the country districts.

This exercise in simple mathematics shows why Mr. Farley is so important a figure with the Democrats. It is his job to evolve a working agreement with Tammany and the upstate organizations in New York, with the Guffey machine and organized labor in Pennsylvania, with the Nash-Kelly outfit in Chicago. Conversely, it is the Republican task to roll up the strongest possible upstate vote in each state, and to try to crack the city machines.

These are the hard facts of the 1936 campaign.